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INTERVIEW

WITH MR. R. T. JEFFERY OF THE H.E.P.C.

RE: HYDRO RATES



23rd Augus t. 1922.

CMP.

MR. S. T. SEPPERY OF THE R.S. P. C. APPEARED BEFORE THE INCULRY COMMISSION TO EXPLAIN HYDRO BATHS.

The N.E.F.C. is a body appointed by the Provincial Government to act as trustees for the municipalities in the operation of their Hydro systems in getting power at cost. They act as trustees for the cooperative perturbation of the municipalities in connection with the operation of their power scheme. The Commission's entire jurisdiction of trusteeship is controlled by the Power Commission acts and all of the powers with regard to fixing of rates, etc., is set out and determined in certain clauses or sections of that act. That act has been changed from time to time to meet such conditions which were found not to be met by the act as originally drawn. Each municipality entering into the partners hip scheme submits a by-law to the ratepayers, and if the by-law passes them they enter into a contract with the Commission.

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- The Statute provides that these estimated rates shall be mentioned in the by-law. Why does the Commission object to these being put in the by-laws ?
- A. They are always put in the by-laws.
- . No, they were not published in the Fort William by-law. Ft. William was expressly advised by the H.E.P.C. that these estimates would not be published with the by-law.
- A. Probably it was because of the length of the printed document.
- we saw a pencil sketch given by the Hydro man (Espenschied) sent up there to speak for the Hydro and that was all they had. They were not long. They received a telegram from Mr. Pope not to publish them with the By-law.
- A. Well, if the rates were published, it would not have made much difference, except for the first year...
- . But you said they were always published and here is a case where they were not.
- A. I would rather have Mr. Pope answer this, but my understanding of the reason why they are not published is on account of the length of the by-laws.
- RAR -As far as you are concerned you would make out for each municipality the rates from the data supplied to you from the accounting department, engineers and your superiors ?
- A. Yes.

A CONTRACT FOR THE PARTY OF THE A DECEMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF where we will see the control of the arens, year the report of the form the move of the manager of the move of the Robert Com on the the the day of the day and the the second transfer of the second of the sec The Text Developed the first of the State of the Action of the Action BODE TO LONG ON THE BODE WAS A BODE OF THE BODE OF police onent highwesten meter know the next get the feet his of A MONOR AS A CONTRACT OF A CON the second and the second of t and a market a supposed of the state of the That the way of the control of the c which goods the major of the engineers which which is come in course of the was the property of the same with the same of the same of the wanted a single contraction and definition of a second of the terms of the contract of the second of No. Asset the the Contract of the control of the first and the second of t THE THE RESIDENCE WITH LEVEL TO A SECRETARION AND RESTRICTIONS A SHOUTH WAS AND AS A STABLE OF A SALE

- 6. Did you make out the rates for Nipigen ?
- A. Yes, at least my staff did. I did not have full charge of my department at their particular time. As to the last rates submitted -- the estimates for power as supplied from the Nipigon plant -- I made them out. These last rates were sent up some menths ago.
- RAR -Do you makes the rates as between the Hydro and the municipality and do you always check over the rates as fixed by the municipalities to the customers?
- A. Both. Some in our system higher some than in the other a
- .. The Hydro billed Port Arthur \$15.00. You sent those rates up to them ?
- A. You.

The Commission in connection with the Sy-law submits an estimated rate at which power can be supplied to that particular municipality based on the amount of the load the municipalities in that System are taking, and on the ether conditions which would a freet the cost. Later, after that municipality is operating for a while, its load may increase beyond the amount on which the first estimate was based and in that case, the cost per h.p. will drop. We try to be conservative and base our rates on a careful estimate of that the town will use. Sometimes through fires the town has not been able to make up the load. Our capital would, of course, remain the same and therefore the cost per h.p. would go up. This is morely one of the incidentals.

. You say the rates go into the contract and in the by-laws but not in the published by-law?

RAR- You make a distinction between the by-law and the published by-law?

- A. Perhaps I am wrong. There is one by-law but that by-law does not as published include all of the contract. It refers to the contract but does not include all of the contract when published.
- Q. The estimates seem to he to be a very vital part of the contract and the statute provides it must be contained in the by-law.

 Mr. R. A. Ross stated that perhaps a by-law with regard to a radial might be especially long but the estimated rates should not ecopy much space. "The estimates rates are essentials."

Each system is considered as a separate unit in connection with the matter of cost or the matter of whole sale rates...

The first that we arrive the see that a fine had been a larger than the beat and

C. But when they are interchanging power?

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- A. We have a few systems interchanging power, but when the interchange power that power is sold by the one to the other and each one gets credit for the power which it sells to the other
- . And do you think it is advisable to keep them distinct so that one side of the road may pay a certain rate and the other side of the road another rate?
- A. Yos, I do, and you can't got away from the condition which you mention (rate difference for adjacent premises) for you will have in one system higher rates than in the other a short distance away. There are physical conditions of this kind which you have to follow and you must take them as they are.

To each System is considered a separate unit, in the matter of rates. According to the Act power must be supplied at cost to the municipalities. The cost of power is made up as follows:

- (1) Operation includes salaries of operators, patrolmen superintendents, office expenses, engineering, auditing, billing and collecting.
- (2) <u>Haintenance</u> includes cost of keeping plant in operating order; ordinary wear and tear on the plant; salaries of maintenance men and the cost of the materials used by them.
 - (3) Interest includes interest on the capital invested at the rate at which the money was berrowed. The money berrowed by the Provincial Government on the Sydro account is at varying rates and the interest rate charged in the cost of power is the average rate on the money the Commission has obtained from the Government....

Ar. A. A. Ross asked how they would calculate the interest rate when for the bonds issued say the Government got only 90 and yet had to pay interest on 100. The sinking fund must be paid on 100 cents to the dollar and 1.8% over the number of years will not pay it back when they did not got par for the bends.

- C. The rate you charged on Sipigon was 5%
- A. 5% is the approximate average that the Commission pay on moneys borrowed from the Government.
- But according to the auditor, the money advanced for that particular job averaged 6.2% whereas the average for everything was 5%.
- A. 55 was the average up to the time of our computation but we don't forecast.

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- "" I have an income only most year man for a substance of the desired on the season of the season of

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 - S. w.s. the morale and to the time of our commission but two

- abouldn't you provide for the interest rate for that
- A. No, we take the average interest rate on moneys berrowed in previous years.
 - Q. . Thy take previous years fare tenning \$40,000,000 to one
 - A. Because we have capital that was purchased with money borrowed at different rates of interest during provious years, which...
 - RAR: We will say that the System berrows \$1,000,000. at 5% and this is expended up to 1921 and in 1921 you berrow the same amount at 6%. At the end of 1921 the average rate will be 5%.
 - MJH: But in connection with Nipigon you have gone one step further. You have discounted the future to the extent of only charging 5% on your money instead of 6.2%, which was the actual cost.
- A. Troopt for the additional plant that may have to be installed.
 - HJM: No, but for the plant that is installed already, which is based upon a 5% interest rate instead of 6.2%.
 - A. But if the plant in the Nipigen development is averaged with the whole Commissions plant it will be less than 6.2%.
 - MJH: That is conflicting with the statement that each System stands on its own bettom.
 - HAR: Any rate you apply to Hipigon you apply to Hisgara ?
 - A. Yes. I would not say that with regard to Chippawa. I don't know what policy will be followed there.
 - Q. Your statement is quite in conflict with that made to Er. Clarkson. He was told that the Government said they would just charge the Hydre that rate for that year.
 - A. That is quite possible. If Nipigen is considered as a separate unit as regards meney borrowed then the money would be at 6.2% or whatever it was during that year. If it is averaged it will be lower.
 - . But you said you avorage all the plants.
 - A. Yes. Remodel he ad the cuty depressing to the making the
 - c. Then if Wasdell's was less than 55 it will have to be raised to 55.
 - A. Tes. where is regard to the Amiliation of a tolding found his distill
 - RAR: Weren't you told when you made your \$25. rate for Port Arthur the interest rate was to be 5%.
 - . Yes (in effect I have to do as I am told-)

- that and alor decoupled and the tente to the that
- Les res ters the recorded interest rote as money herrored in
 - C super andivere exactly
 - d. Secreta we have applied the same purphished with montess personed at historical pakes of historical hardens printed with the contract provider.
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- A. Out if the plant is and alphant to the the the office of the control of the co
- books more to continue this the excitance that care of their the
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 - .. Yes. I would not ant thit with the different theory of the college will be dolleged there.
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- the state of the state and loss about 55 to will have to be welson. So 35.
 - AND YOU
- And the contract rate we are to be one data and the Test are had all and the be one of the contract rate of the co

DiR: Up to the time of Sinizen and Chippews you practically had been averaging your interest charges. The money all comes from one pooket.

Chairman: I don't think Mr. Jeffery is correct.

35.00

RAR: The loverment, we will say, are issing 10,000,000 in one let and they are hinding this ever to the Hydro, and the Hydro are using it on the many different systems. Ather same will at different times be put into the capital expenditures on the different systems and at other rates of interest, so it some necessary to avorage the interest rates.

Jin: Book in his testimony before the Waterways Commission states this in Offect.

Charman Phis high rate of interest paid on Chippan will throw a great burden on the smaller plants. " The second of the second o

A. Yes, and that is why I say there may be semething different done with respect to Chippews.

Chairman: On Ripigon you made out estimates at 62 and thee che aged to 5,00 any did you change them from 6 to 5,00

as the part of a point of different rates, but why I cannot say. I just make up the estimates on these been as I am instructed. It have a standard rate for each different item of expense...

ASN: I went to know whether you get out all those figures from definite instructions from your superiors upon which you bese your power at cost" in connection with interest ?

No. all of the Systems up to date have been based on the average rate of interest for all the money borrowed from the Covernment - excepting Chippews and Ripigon

Chairman: You charged Eastell's just the same as you charged augusta or the Hisgara ?

A. Yes. I do not know the rate for Jasdall's without looking it up.

(4) Einking fund - In the cost as estimated is included sinking fund to retire the decentures which have to be issued or money borrowed to pay for the construction of the plant, lines and stations. The moneys which we borrow are on the basis of 30 years and the sinking fund is charged at the rate of 1.6%. Sach municipality, according to the act, commences to pay sinking fund at the end of the fifth year of operation. That is, in the sinking fund. The iron operation they pay the first year's sinking fund. The idea was to give the municipalities a chance to build up their business and get on their feet. In regard to the inclusion of sinking fund the rees in the cost of power is where the Eydro differs from private schemes.

the state of the s THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. and the second s Chief and the control of the control where the property of the contract of the party of the contract of the contrac the laws on the contract on a second to the contract of the ment of the manufacture of TO BLOW WELL WIND ROOM AND ALGORING WELLS FOR WAY & B. .ic togration. L fact so there are the A COMMENT OF SILVER the first of the best of the second of the latest of the l THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA CARL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE The same of the sa NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY. STREET, SQUARE,

R. R.

Then you is one 30 year bands and they compound that at 45, you get 1.8 sinking fund. Each you is sue 40 year bends you get down to 12. Then you defer payment for five years you are really enertising that - not in 30 but in 35 and 35 respectively. I den't understand where you manage to make up the account at the end of the term.

Chairma ma

I would like to have the figures on which Hr. Jeffrey bases the \$25 rate for Port Arthur.

(5) <u>Depreciation</u> - an emount set asi is to replace the worm-out and observe plant. That is, the plant does not last for the length of the life of the depentures - 30 years.

MARS

Your renowals include not only your yearly repairs but an amount set saids so that, when large replacements take place, they are paid for out of that item, so that at the and of thirty-ears you then have so much viue in your plant originally, depres at a year by your and, when you put your cash is on top of that, your investment is made whole at that time?

A .

Supposing a line of poles put down at the end of twelve years, we have this fund to put in new poles at that time.

(6) Continuencing - or an insurance fund. The Sommission fine that charge. A cyclone may come alone and blow down a mile or so of line and poles To special persontage is fixed for this fund, it is an arbitrary amount fixed for the ers tem by the dommission. Longtimes it is so much per horse power developed. rierdon could tell you about that. Into that fund goes any extraordinary revenue which we might chtain. For instance, we had an alaminum line supplying a certain district where the expected leads did act meterialize and we took down this alaminum line and substituted cheaper. aluminum now was high in price and the surplus from the sale of it wont into the Contingent Fund

JAR:

Repairs foes not come under depresiation ?

A. ..

No. except any large item like the rotting off of a pele. That is a renewal, not a repair. It is somewhats difficult to distinguish between renewals and maintenance sometimes. Some public of the rest promissions combine the maintenance and depreciation, and after

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they got a certain percentage of their depital set up in a fund of depreciation, they stop setting it up on a percentage basis and only set up renewals actually made. I believe the New York State Commission stated in regard to the New York Telephone Company's adjustment of rates that 30, we high enough to go in a depreciation fund. We have towns that, in ten years' operation, have reached a most 50 of the value of their local alstribution systems - set up on their books - and they have reached a point where it is getting a rather serious matter and it locks as though the Commission will have to adopt some new policy as regards. These towns will have to grade it off at a lower rate.

Chairmant

If the system is running bohind do you out down?

A. No. It still stands. We show the net profit and net

But in Wasdoll's the renownl rate was reduced.

Yes, the rate for that particular system was too high.

We are told that Washell's is running behind.

debts paid off - it still over the R. T. F. C. meneys on account of deficits for back years - out this year Restell's is on its foot and is paying back...

Chairman: They borrowed from Renewals last year; the a goountant showed us that....

i. The renewal rate was reduced because it was figured that rate was too high. This year the system was on its feet.

R.S:

In estimating rates you are given the rates to charge and
for interest, sinking fund and contingencies - these are a gazz
question of policy ?

Yes: We have (The Commission) a schedule of depreciation rates. The life of a transformer, a pole line, wire, substructures, generators, etc. is different and the depreciation rate for each item must differ. Then we know the value of the different items in a particular system we can figure out the average depreciation rate for that system. For the linears system the average is 27%; Tacdell's 27% agenta 2.7%; Severa 2.7%; It. Lawrence 3.; Justems 16: Thorold 27%; Thunder 3ay 37%. They vary coording to the capital invested in each particular class of a sigment.

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That we have already discussed is the cost to the municipality. The cost to the consumer is made up of three principal items: generation, transmission; distribution.

(1) Generation - the dest for power generated or power purchased. The first power supplied by the H. L. C. was purchased at 12,000 volts and we had to step it up to 110,000 volts.

The cost of power at the generating plant is the same for all municipalities on that system. The transformer station to step up the first power bought from the C.P.C. was built by the Commission. The cost of the first power from the C.P.C. did not therefore include the cost of transmission. The C.P.Co. at that time stepped up to 50,000 and 60,000.

The cost of the power is the same to all municipalities at the generating bushes or outlets. The
cost of the transformer station at discars valls
is borne by the municipalities in proportion to the
use made by each of the capital invested in that
station. It is split in accordance with the a wrage
hereopower supplied during the year - the carrying above
charges. All of the transmission lines used in
common are allocated to those municipalities taking
power over these lines in aircot proportion to the
amount of power for the year. These are made up
at the end of the year and allocated to the various
municipalities.

That estimated rate which was submitted to each municipality is an estimated rate only and it is on the basis of that estimated rate that 12 monthly bills for power are submitted. at the end of the year when the Commission know all the items entering into that cost then the actual cost can be arrived at by the accountants and a thirteenth bill is orbmitted to each municipality, which may be in the form of a dal debit or a credit. If it is a debit bill, the municipality must send us a check. If it is in the form of a credit, the municipality is advised as to what that credit is and this is de noted from succeeding power bills until it is used up. . s this thirteenth bill cannot be made us until three or four menths after after the closing of the fiscal year the municipalities are allowed interest on their credit balances.

The Commission pay from 50% to 31.50 per h.p. for water rights. That is part of the cost of power ?

Yes, that would really come under operation. That is an arbitrary amount set by the lever ment.

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Br. Jeffrey draw a comportson between Chippe wa. 4 miles from the generating station and taking 60 h.p. and Mindsor 140 miles away and taking 7,000 h.p. The rates respectively are \$32, and \$35. This rate looked him for the village, considering its nearness and the fact that the cost to such was the same at the bushars ed the genorating station. He pointed out that a wood pole line is quite setisfactory to transmit 1,000 h.p. for 30 miles and likewise satisfactory for 1/10th of that a slight difference would occur in the cost of lighter wire for the smaller amount of our rent. The cost of the pole line would be the same for each lead and therefore it can be a on that the average cest per horseyover for the larger load is much smaller than for the smaller look. Fower is delivered to the municipality at 12,000 volts and the municipal transformer station steps it down to the required 1200. As the Chippawa loud increases its price will drop. The long transmission line to Windsor is shared by London, Esstantualey St. Jacobs and many other municipalities and Windsor's share is thus out down. a large see was

At this point is where the argument might come in for flat rates. There has been considerable a gitation from some of the municipalities - certain citizens of address for instance - for flat rates for the whole of the Province. These are towns far from the scurce of supply. The question of a zene rate has also come up. We have had to doal with three kinds of rates and we have adopted the one I have described - the measured rate.

It has been suggeted that all of the power in the whole frevince should be lumped together and supplied at one rate to everybody - to Hingara Falls the same as to Hindsor. According to the let the Commission cannot do anything other than we are doing. It would mean the cancellation of all the contrasts and the taking over of the whole scheme by the Government and using it as a devernment scheme.

Thy would it have to be taken ever by the deverment?

If the present contracts were cancelled and all of the rates are averaged would the Sity of Biagara Falls sign ? Fould the municipalities that were going to have to pay part of the other follow's cost sign a contract and enter into such a scheme ?

If they would do it for the Government, they would do it with you.

It would have to be made compulsory for if a lot of municipalities dropped out it would double the cest to the others, probably.

Chairmans

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to to to the tot provinces of a refer over the ser land one altered blane if the borgers - There would they get the power, if not from you ?

40 They would not have any other course, outside of steam. I think this schows would be impracticed.

> It seems to me the situation is this; there must be some supreme satherity to handle this; either it must be the Government or the municipalities. If it is the devernment, it will become a loverament matter and all procesure would be brought by little places amy out for power. On the other hand with the municipalities in supreme entherity the policy would be to keep everybody off but thems lyes so that there would be difficulties both ways. The objections are almost insurmountable.

The municipalities are not liable for the capital cost ?

Yes, they are.

at Nipigen they can't supply the cost and the . revince will have to make that up and the rest of the erevince will have to pay their share. The municipalities guarentee interest and einking fund in their rates. To they not also in the contract guarantoe the financial outlay?

In their contract they agree to pay for power at cont and that is about all it amounts to.

Take the Risgara System or may other System ostolic of Sipigon. Those municipalities in their contracts agree to pay cost whatever it is. If they take only one horse power they must pay the cest and they are liable and until they are unable to meet that the dovernment is not res ensible at all.

You billed Fort arthur with very much less than cost last year and the lovermont will have to put up that definit.

I think in the case of jort arthur that will work out all right.

It may in time.

When the municipality guarantees to pay interest and sinking fund isn't that much count guarantes a definite guarantes ?

It is like a man who emerces a note and finally has to pay it. The Government has been more than benker for bankers as a rule do not guarantee.....

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 M. F. M. a

You own sell to corporations outside of the muni-

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We do not make contracts with any private companies where we have to spend money, without a bond. Some contracts were made in the past without bonds.

or deffrey stated that the Commission expected to get enough load on the Chippews plant this fail or next spring to carry the cost. The rates on the Riagers system were increased this year approximately is per hop, to meet the increased cost of Chippews. He did not exticipate it would be necessary to increase further. If the increase made is found insufficient the deficit will appear in the 18th bill.

BAM.

You are going to allow another five years' deferring of sinking fund payments?

A. .

I believe that is a matter of policy which has to be decided as to the def reace.

是經經濟

That is to say as oh of those municipalities on the Misgara by stem has had its sinking fund deferred 5 years and will now got another 5 years' deference?

6.

No, it is a metter now whether on this \$60,900,000 or capital expenditure on Chippana the municipalities will be allowed five years' deference on sinking fund. This five years' deference is on the Chippane capital nly. Chippane is an extraordinary or penditure for the Siegara system.

isturning to the subject of flat rates. Ar. Jeffrey said the t the H. I. P. C. now supplies practically all of the larger municipalities (where there is not competition). Under this flaterate scheme, if it was operated by the Joverment, remote towns could claim power and each addition would increase the cost to the others. The thing would not be left on a stable basis.

that power should be supplied at the same rate to each particular sons. To will say there was a zone immediately around lander, another lamediately around the them, a rother around dernia and another around indiscr, for turbur, etc. The idea is to charge the same rate to all for the power delivered in a particular zone. Now take the Misgara Eyetem, for example, and you would be you send a rother rate. Not stock none at another rate, it. Them a zone at another rate, woo stock none at another rate, it must another rate. If you had sone a you would have the same a another rate. If you had sone a you would have the same a nait one at today except in a little different form. You would

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have two towns located very close together but in different zones and the difference in the prices might be .5 per hersepower. for would have instead of fifteen systems about one hundred. There is a physical limit where you can supply power at cost.

Mr. Prancist

The present system would seem to rive a systematical say of getting at cost whereas the zening system would be an arbitrary thing within the zene. Tith respect to each other there would be no material connection in transmission lines.

Chairman

Fort orthur is the sold municipal backer of the Thunder
Lay lystem and it has mortgaged itself. Would it be fair
to sell power at Ripigon chemper than at fort arthur and
thus draw industries from the municipality which has
established the development to Ripigon? Wouldn't it be
fair to fort arthur to say that no place within the sone
shall have power at a lower rate than fort arthur ? ion't
there some sound ground for that?

Yes, there is an argument in favor of that and the Wipigon System is a special condition.

Mr. Prancis:

On the other hand Mr. Jeffery has indicated two municipalities on the name Missara System, Chippens and Windsor, where the rates are practically the same from the same generating plant, do it does not necessarily follow that a customer at Nipigen would not get the same rate as at Fort Arthur. Mr. Jeffery has explained that the electrical connections are different. It might so happen that by this system the customer at Nipigen would pay the same as the customer at lort arthur.

\$75.15

A

Take the fown of Orangeville, is there may physical reason why it should not be connected with the Singer System ?

4.

It is only a matter of arbitrary decision of the H. . . . C. that it is joined to the Jugonia System.

8

But it pays a such higher r to than it would on the Bisgara System ?

18. 1

I doubt very much it power could be sup lied to trangeville from the 'i gare System as cheaply. There would be a long line to build avon from Georgotown or Forgus or Bolton.

1

But as between Harriston and Mount Porest ?

2.8

To make an estimate of the cost of power as supplied to

Ha riston and Falmers ton coming from Agents and also from
the Higger System and so were considering connecting across
from Harriston to Mount Forest. If you consider one musicipality alone when you are making your estim tes you might
arrive at a calculation which weald show that the cost of
power to that portionar municipality would be lawer from
some other system, whereas you have to consider the langth

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దించాను ఎందుగులు కూరా కింగాలో కూడ్డా కోతు కుమక్క మంతుకే మారంప్రంలు అమ్మేక ఇదే శ్రీకుండాలో మారంప్రాలయ్ త్రాక్ జిడిక్స్కారు ఎడ్డి ఈ మీరాకు ''పెక్స్ తెకాక భావాయలు మంటులు మంది ఈ ఈ కంటా కూ కుమక్ కృత్వా చేశ్వాలుకు మర్గాడ్డ్ భామక్ కోయక సంకారంలో ఉంది. తెలుకు మారుకుంటే మంది ఈ ఈ కంటా కూ కుమక్కుడ్డాన్ మీరు ప్రాత్యా మీరుకుంటే మీరుకుంటే మీరుకున్నారి. మీరుకున్న కేస్ట్

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Colonia American St. St. Lineau Andrew St. Phys.

of the lines and the point from which the power is sup lied in connection with the whole number of municipalities that you have to serve.

If you ran into would you still treat 5 80 ingenia, Nevern and anadells as separate systems?

> It is difficult to say whether these three should be left as semerate units or cabined as one unit.

Wasn't the matter of unifying the 80-cycle systems been considered?

It has been under consideration but I don't know that it would work out. We would like to see them connected up but we would have some alificulty a ranging these rates. the difficulties are not easy to explain.

What about diversity ? 11 ... Tr

Some months we have no diversity. In the summer months 1 5 we have as much as 15 . On the Mingara System this diversity offsets line loss on our me in transmission line.

> are you able to use that les in the summer menther is it of any particular value to have that ?

Yes, it outs down the cost of power. If you are buying 100,000 h.p. on a centract and you have two towns that use in the winter menths 90,000 h.p. and in the summer menths 60,000 h.p. their cost of power would be less.

It strik s me that if you are buying a fixed amount of power the diversity would not be a saving to you.

NO.

Have you any contracts whereby if you do not require the power you do not have to take it ?

Yes, from the forente lower Co., and from the Canadian Misgara. We did not take the power if we did not use 124 2 190

The next item in the cost of power to the consumer is Distribution. Thile the Commission has charge of the operation, maintenance, etc., of the generating plants, and the transmission lines to the limits of the municipality, they is not operate or control the distribution within the limits of the municipality. except in a few of the smaller Control Ontario towns. The Central Ontario is owned and paid for direct by the Province and is operated by the Commission for the devarament. To operate it just like a longuay and we balk all of the profits. ine same applies to the assex system. The south that

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ా సంక వాతాం కుండా ఓ జో మండ్లు దర్శాలు జయువాడు చేయాలో ఓక్ భమిక్ అయా కంగాక ముహా కోయా కాటకి కాయికు అందికి ఇంటికి అయికి ఇంటి

T man the contract a life of the same that

This service charge covers interest and sinking find, maintenance, operation and other charges on the depited cost of the lines which we have installed for that particular customer whether he uses that power or not. There is no power charge in it but that service charge is supposed to take care of all the there is if he stopped taking power. If a had only a meter rate we would get no revenue and we would be out that much money.

Do you think it is fair to charge the same service charge to a men with 500 h.p. as to the man with 5 h.p.

Yes, the rate is the same for each h.p.

A. a

Next comes 2.11¢ per k.w. hour for the first 50 hours' use per menth of the maximum menthly demind. For the second 50 hours' use we charge him 1.29; and that does not mount so fast. We figure that on 100 hours' use per menth a man with a ten-hour load faster of 50; while pay cost. In other words 523, is at the point of 100 hours' use at the bettem of the curve. Anything we get over 130 hours is lower than cost and we put on a low rate of .15; for the remainder which then care of less of diversity which we haven't on his load but on the other fellow's load.

Distribution - Our costs to the town are figured in the way which I have explained. Independent to the town loss not determine altegether the cest to the consumers in that town. You may have a diversity of load-sealing the same power to two or three peoples—and you may have a better management or a compact or scattered system and an expensive distribution. You may have to set your poles in rock or in samey seil. All those items enter into the cost to the consumer. For St. Thomas the rate was 125. and the rate to the consumers was only \$17. Fort Credit \$25 and \$25; Dashwood \$56 and \$57.

in figuring the rates we cannot get a standard to amply to all towns. Ash town has its swn special sharasteristics and must be considered individually.

acjourned until 10.45 '4t August (Thursday).

when the said of the latest property and the latest party and the latest the first term and the same of the contract o street, and the street of the last beautiful at the last pulse process and residence of the contract of Married Street and College St. Berlin St. Be the state of the last own departments in contract the last of the last own departments of the last own department of the last own departments of the last own department of the la पूर्व वर्ग हो। विवासिक ing armi name of a na a second of the contraction of the Out pair, our de al and a first of the area of 化化多类性 不 化丁烷 寶山縣 在時間 经保证 一一种最级的证明 表示性的 不 经收益处理 **後は子さからりだ**か ちょ 別的な 調 Dは ないな かっぱのましいある ... and the same of th to a set transported of the to the per set of the transfer of omedican to compare the same and a second three contracts

HYDRO SERITHE IN GIRY COLLISION

TORONTO 24th adaUst, 1922.

Radulland

R.T. JEFFARY.

I explained how the cost of generation and transmission were subdivided, and I was starting in on the subdivision of distribution cost among the various manicipalities, and in connection with that I was starting to explain the different rates for different classes of service. I explained the chart, which I showed you, the scheme of power rates for power customers, and possibly before no into the matter of showing how we calculate the cost of service to each particular class; - that is lighting and power and street lights and street railway and water works - and it might be well to explain the form of rates we have for commercial lighting and domestic lighting, and then I will have despicted the explanation of all the different form of rates for each particular class of a ryige.

The matter of power rates I have explained the public service charge and the graded kilowatt-hour rate. It starts off with all per month pur horse power of connected load or maximum demand. Then for the fir t 50 hour use of the load per month it is at a certain rate, perhaps 2, per allowatt-hour and for the second 50 hour use at a lower rate, and for all over that at a lower rate still.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is for domestic? A. All for power, I am speaking of power now. The idea being that these curves are so calculated that on the basis of 50 hour use your customer has paid the seat, then all over that is the amount above cost which he pays on account of b in a long hour user, and not having the same diversity load. This ten hour user would use his power from seven in the morning till six at night; after that in the winter months it could be used for lighting, and in the winter there would be some overlapping from five till six.

The Challman: Fifty hours per month sooms very low?

a. I said 150, it should be 150. He will have a load factor of 50, for ten hours per day; that is what the ten hour user would use, about 150,. We have to start with something, and we accided to start with the ten hour user with 50. Ith that as a basis we have made the other rates so that there is some connection between the disferent classes. The 24 hour user pays that rate with no discount, the ten hour user gets 10% discount. Then we have what we call off-poak power; the man who uses Class a. power or 34 hour power and kieps his load off our peak during our ain hours when our peak is on, and this man for different menths in the year, these hours, and these hours vary for different menths in the year.

T. How do you knee at what time he is using power? a. From his meter, he has a graphic meter, and we can tell when he comes

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hours vary for all for one months in the year.

on and when he wees off. We can tell at any time he has been on our peak, and if he is on the peak he loses his discount for the whole month, that is if he is on the peak for one day. These are our meters and we have the charts.

- 4. Has he got to pay the minimum of 150 hours a month?

 A. No he pays a service charge of \$1. per h.p. per month, that is his minimum, less prompt payment discount; he pays that whether he uses the power or not, and then he pays for what he uses according to the graded rate of kilowatt-hour charge.
- A. To figure that our cost is based on 130 hour use of the load, anything above that is a little above our calculation of cost, and we figure that he is atill getting it at cost in that there is not the same diversity of load that there would be for that short hour user, and he should pay a little more because he uses the current for a longer time.
- the users of power? A. No, we would get a little more than cost from the long hour user if we only considered that basis of 130 hours was his cost; but at the end of the jer we sajust our rates, and if we are getting too much money from the power users we cut our rates, and if we are we are not getting enough we raise our power rates.
- 2. Have any changes been made in Foronte at your suggestion? A. Oh, yes, there was a change made about ayear and a half ago. There was an increase.

Tes, about 20. I just forget what the per cent was. We divide our power into a veral classes. So have our ten hour user, and then we have our twenty four hour user, and we have our twenty-four hour restricted user, that is the man who keeps off during certain hours when the peak is on and he sets an extra ten per cent discount; he pays the same rate for his power but he gets the same discount as the ten hour user. Then we have the ten hour user who keeps off our peak.

peak hours on page six: From October 15th to 21st October, 5.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. November 1st to Mevember 30th 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. December 1st to January 15th, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. January 15th to February 15th 5.p.m. to 6.30 p.m. February 16th, to March 1st 5.30 p.m to 6.30 p.m. It varies with the month. Juring the summer the ten hour user does not get off our peak at all lecause it does not overlap during the summer months, the light does not come on until the ten hour user is off.

- Q. Your peak is caused by the lighting? A. Generally.
- able incre so on Tuesday afternoon when the women began using the

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AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN

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parameter in Contrast out of February St. Ster. and in

THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED.

electric ironer? A. There is usually Tuestay murning, it comes on about eleven o'clock, and that is cuite as item with the number of irons we have on all our systems. Tuesday norming in many of the towns gives the peak for the month.

- not in Toronto.
- are beginning to be quite an important element? A. Yes, stoves peak of the system.
- Tes, as they some on. We would simply readjust the allocation of the amount of power used by lighting, and as we just the allocation of the amount of power used by lighting, and as we just more lines in or wires to handle the atovos that increases the capital on lighting and the cost of domestic service and of course their rates will tend to go up as the cost of services comes on, if we do not get any more revenue; but they increase our revenue and it balances itself pretty well, in fact it tends to keep it down because we get a bigger diversity of load and more revenue in propertion to capital.
- it does sell? and still sep within the amount they are buying from you?

 A. They buy 60,000 power, they could sell more than they are out of that 60,000?

 A. Yes, they could.
- they could sell more without buying an additional amount from you?

 A. Toronto is fairly well balanced, their day peak is almost equal to the night peak; Toronto could not sell very mach more power without buying more.
- power from you? A. Yes, because their day peak weals be more than equal to the night peak.
- municipality? A. Terento has a fairly good diversity, we have some municipalities that have more than Terento. One of the best examples is St. Thomas, they are selling their power almost three times, it figures out about that.
- Q. I thought Toronto sold three times? A. No, I do not think Poronto salls over double that is just an off hand statement. Toronto has not as good diversity as St. Thomas.
- rates: A. It has an effect on all the rates, they all share in the diversity, I will show you that later.

Commercial lighting rates have been changed very little from the first rates that were suggested by the first committee I spoke of yester-

the second of th ការដែល។ ខានិ ខាងជីវ ...មហ «អ្នបរស»។ យន្តម ber. on all our spaces "Tungu -·बंदवायाः १ तंत्र १९३ अतावत् वर्णाः शास्त्रः, You are next any province the the * 072,0 % .. S alter a roll to e rough the same and the alrest ಕಾಗ್ಯ ತರ್ಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1 ವರ ಅತ್ಯಾಗರ ಅನ ಅನ ಅವಕಾಗಿಯ · Sind * WE odd Theme or we all will be seen a second with the second second the living along an one and and 是这个大型。 - married war and the first of the చారికి కి కోడ్ కిండ్రి కుర్మార్ ని నీరి కిరిస్ట్ సిక్కింగ్ సిక్కింగ్ సిక్కింగ్ సిక్కింగ్ సిక్కింగ్ the god ton op oa 21 ene cours doctodes. the result among the streets as as s want to see because of the seek of . Latten of activocary at senov. and the second states of the second states of the second s 20,03 gud tost .s. .h 7909,53 3263 t latitudities an entend on also over the oran though the real being that and thought have a present The same of the state of the same of the s is the total and the confer at: (物 株式 など) なちのかまな おこのだ なり - 2000 0 このぞき およ ** Book Eight of the the Thirty growth B account hors are not a sons againger AB MANAGE STAY ENTITIES AND STATES ABOUT

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Perhaps I had letter explain the domestic lighting rate first. The domestic lighting rate is made up of service charge plus kilowatt-hour rate just the same as power. Service charge is based on the floor area of the house and it is based on three cents per 100 square feet of floor area.

- Three cents per month? A. Yes, that is figured on per month. All charges for descatio power and lights are figured on a monthly besis although bills are submitted in Terento bi-monthly to reduce the cost of operation. The two months bill is submitted in one bill but the calculations are on the basis of a single months consumption. The demostic lighting rate is a service charge which is a sharge of three cents per 190 source feet of floor area of the house and the floor area is rigured on the ow side dimensions of the house, less 10s for walls and partitions and then multiplied by the number of floors, so that a house that has 2,000 square feet has a 60s service charge less 10%.
- a house with two families in it pays the same as a house with only one?

 I lith the exception that there will be two bills if there were two services but there is a maximum floor charge of 1,000 square feet. Sometimes there might be only ene bill and yet two families living in the house, there would not be any extra charge if the upstairs was rentil and the lighting put in as part of the rent, there would be no extra charge but where there is two apartment, such as a duplex house there are two services and they are figured just the same as a separate house. In apartment house is figured the same as a separate house with the edge, tion that the maximum floor area is 1,000 feet in cities and in towns it is 1,200 feet and in villages and police villages it is 1,500 square feet. It costs less to distribute in a thickly sattled area than in a sea tered area.
- q. That is the reason you increase the floor space?
- As X S.
- Q. hat is the average floor space of a six roomed house? A. for working man it would not be much ever 1,000 or 1,100 square feet. There is an exception to that, the minimum floor area charge is for 1,000 square feet and the maximum charge is for 3,000 square feet.
- 2. So that if they had 5,000 square feet? A. They would only pay for three, that is one of the changes which was made from the first originally suggested.
- a bigger consumption and to charge the large house really has a bigger consumption and to charge the large house on the basis of 5.00 square feet would not be light. Perhaps I had better explain before I 50 farther about the kilowet hour rates. The

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kilowst hour rates depend on the area and if the area is high it alters the amount that we charge as our first rate. In Ferento we charge three cents per 100 square feet as a service charge and then two cents per kilowat hour for the first three kilowat hours per 100 square feet and the man who had 2,000 square feet would pay for three times the kilowate hours at two cents and then for all over that he gets his current at one cent. So that the higher his floor area the more he has to pay on the two cent and the lower his floor area the more he can use on the one cent rate. He gets on the low rate sooner. If a man has 5,000 square feet he has to pay for 100 kilowat hours at two cents before he gets on the one cent rate so that there is a limit beyond which it would not be fair to penalize a man in a big house.

- Take Pollat's house on the hill, although he has far more floor space he would just pay on the 3,000? A. If we were supplying Pellat he would pay with a maximum of 3,000 feet, that is if he was using a straight demestic rate, but it so happens that particular house is fed from Toronto For rank has a separate sub-station in the house and is using as much as 50 or 100 and he has a special power rate.
- T. You will have to do something with that now? A. Je will, and we will have something to do with my own service. I pay almost double what I would pay if I was getting Hydro service. I pay between \$14 and \$15 a month because I happen to be within 100 feet outside the City but I am paying city rates and more than double what I would pay if I was on the Hydro. I cannot get on the Hydro although I am within 200 feet of the line.
- 1. The company is charging more outside the City than inside?

 1. Wo, that is just the same as the inside rate but it is more than double what the Eydro rate is and it will mean quite a drop in revenue from that company if they level the rates when they take over the company and operate it.
- 1. You will have to pay for that and you will have to keep the rates up? A. I think we will be able to get sufficient revenue at the present rates. For onte is making so much money I won't say they do not know what to do with it but they are making a surplus this year and it is a well paying proposition even at the present low rate.

The domestic lighting rates are made up of a service charge of two kilowat hour rates. In Forent three cents per 100 feet floor area plus two cents per kilowat hour for the first three kilowat hours plus one cent for all the rest of the consumption and the whole thing less 10%. There is one exception to that. Last year the Commission adopted a change in demestic rates and also commercial rates in that they have the principle of a minimum bill and in every Hydro municipality in the Province the Commission has recommended a minimum bill for demestic and commercial lighting.

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- small house they figured was not paying occt, so the minimum in Toronto is 75; per month.
- a service charge which was 30; less ten, which made it 26;.
- O. The owner of the shack was not paying cost? A. No, because it is necessary to run a wire to him and put a meter in and bill him and that costs 26pfor ourrent.
- to cover the cost.
- ?. Inst would only give 50p for the power? o believe that is enoug, in the smaller towns where the cost of power is higher that minimum bill varies from \$1 to \$1.25, \$1.50 and up as high as \$2.50, in small places wher the power costs say 80,. In some of this smaller towns, like hempville in the east and Parkhill in the west near parnie; before the Jon ission would approve of going ahead with the construction of lines to serve them they insisted that the Souncil or the Mayor or the parties interested in these municipalities should get out and socure contracts and have them actually signed by the power users and commercial light users and domestic light users so that they could show an operating statement which sould show a profit and most all sosts. At first that dia not meet with a very favourable reception from some of the towns but the results have preven that we were right and the village of Parkhill, although they opposed the Commission's attitude very strenuously, came to the office and talked the matter over ane they told the Commission what they thought of it in no uncertain terms but now they tell us frankly that we were right; they hurried the people up in the town to get their houses wired and the first seven menths of operation in Parkhill they had quite a big surplus.
 - is paying right from the start of operation and thet is much better than to have these small police viil gos with a loss for two or three years. Now the people wire up and their no ghbours arge them to wire up so that they can get the service and the people all yet together and it makes a better basiness proposition.
 - than 75%? ... No. it is graded from that us as high as \$2.50.

TO COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS;

- Q. Boes that include the meter rental? A. There is no meter rental.
- u. That is the entire service charge? A. Yes.
 - Q. Resping the meters up to the point of efficiency is included

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7-- R.T. JEFFRRY

in that charge? A. Yes.

- c. The t is the only charge you make to the comettic user for the use of that meter? A. Yes, that service charge, the minimum bill encourages the users to use more current and it encourages them to use a mestic applicances, to get an iron and a toaster, because it won't cost them anything for current because if a man only turns on one light ina room and then turns it off when he goes out and only uses it for a short time, his bill would not be 50p and he has to pay 75p and he might just as well use the other 25, worth of current.
- f. He would not be using much light? A. You can use quite a bit of light in that way in a small house. I woold not say it encourages waste of light. Our minimum is low enough so that a man can use it and not waste light. The minimum bills are not high enough to encourage the waste of light.
- C. You say the cost of a minimum bill has a tendency to make the domestic usor use more light? A. You might look at it in that way but in practice it works out that a man will go down and buy an iron or a teaster and these appliances will use sufficient to bring him up to the minimum bill.

TO COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS:

- Q. and byond it? A. Yes, we want revenue and we want these people to use power and it does not cost any more whether they use it or don't use it and we are trying to encourage them to use it.
- o. It might bring it up to over 75ft A. Yes, he has not his iron there are he will continue to use it and increase the amount of revenue.

TO THE CHAIRMAN:

- C. There is a feeling that in parts of the Province there has been a tendency to make the competito rates lower proportionately than the rates for other purposes? A. I will explain that.
- C. I understand that in Terento you wanted the City to charge a lower rate than they wanted to charge and they declined to make the rate as low as you wanted them?
- A. That was some time ago. They did not think at that time that toy would get satistient revenue at that low rate that they are now using of three, two and one but the facts have proven otherwise and they are making a surplus.
- G. They are selexing to the rate they established themselves?
- A. No, they are sticking to the rate we recommended. They have adopted our rate of three, two and one cent. I might say that in the matter of rates we have always co-operated with the City. The Toronto Commission have not always agreed with our suggestions

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T that contains the amount of the contains the first of the last of The same of the sa and it is a distance 18622 on the I depict were ra bycoak lb' 's V By కాల్లో ఈం. క్షేక్క్ కుంటార అదే అని చేక్కు చేసింది... ఎ a Carlle 4 .. - -out which the foods the arrest of the statement of the part of the party . RESTRUCTED SOLD TO THE STATE OF was arener more oracrast to valous arener I ... TOURS AND AND SERVICE TO SERVICE TO A SERVICE OF A TOWNS A strict and the man had been about the STREET TO BE THE TOTAL THE NORTH WITH COLUMN TO 3380886

ు కుండు అంది. ఈ మాత్రియు అంది bu! AFTIR talking it over we have not had any differences with them at all; they have agreed because the facus show and their books show what can be done.

them say they refused to requee the rates as low as you wished them say . That a san yours ago, they have requeed the lighting since then.

at a ridiculously low figure, we therefore have about 20,0 or water in the issue of that stock and we should not reduce the rates until we have liquidated that water. These arguments were made against reducing the rates at that time.

ka. Jarrany: Johnsordial lighting rates are made on a different basis.

20 THE CHAIRMANS TO L.

n. That would include stores and office buildings, churches and hotels? A. Yes, that is set out in this little booklet. There are a few variations; where we have three and three and one and a hilf the commercial lighting rate would be six and three. What I meen by that is the charge for commercial lighting costs by per kilowat hour for the first 30 hours use or the light per month.

Q. Sithout any discernts? A. with a discernt of 10% for prompt payment. for the next 70 hours it would be 3, per kw. hr. and for all over the first 100 hours use it is one-tenth for the first rate or 6, per kw. hr. The first rate is 6, the next one three and the next one six. The second rate after the first and the third rate is one-tenth of the first.

TO THE CHAIRMAN:

very particular about turning out the lights. I will come into my office at night so ettles and fine the lights burning there? A. That would be the hall lights.

does not cost very much to leave it on. the cost the canalt

. It is just wasten? A. Yes, that is wasten energy.

in fixing the rat s the Jo mission does not try to be arbitrary with any manisipality. The manisipalities have a societions of their own and they have two mostlers a year at which representatives from all the manisipalities attend and the Jemmission's engineers are associate members, that is my start to there and they meet these men and they allows points of interest in common to all takes manisipalities and the local commissioners come as well and the menugers are superintendents and at those meetings papers are read

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and they enter into the discussion. If anyone has any sage estion to make in connection with the rates or method of operations they can make them and these organizations pass resolutions and send them to the Hydro Commission, recommending the adoption of certain changes in rates and they are all given very careful consideration.

- 1. You are present to discuss that with them? A. Yes: I should say I have a committee of my engineers who meet and discuss these matters I do not try to do it myself at all. To make recommendations to the Commission based on whatever recommendations are made by this Association and we report back to them no there is harmony and co-operation between the Hydro Commission's staff and the managers of all the different systems.
- .. You find it no difficult to preserve harmony?
- A. No, there is good feeling among them all and they all feel that we work in their interest. We have very few kicks from any municipality. We may have some new commissioner who has not had time to really investigate the operation of his local system and does not understand perhaps something about it and we send a man out and explain it and get the matter straightened out.
- Q. Is the Eugania association on the same plant a. Yes, I might explain that, we called a meeting, in fact one of the municipalities in the Lugania Association suggested that they call a mooting and form an organization. They felt that they were too far way from the Toronto office to get co-operation and a meeting was called at Durham of the representatives of the municipalities on the augenia system. I was present at that meeting and Mr. James the man in charge of that district and the men in cherge of operation has a mesting first and they formed an organization for the Eugenia system so as to got better co-operation. They formulated a list of questions which they asked us to answer, and ir. Lucas was there am he unswered all the questions he could handle best and I answered the questions that I could handle best and Mr. Jon Jarlos answered the questions for the operation department and I think we cleared up practically all the differences or misunderstandings or lask of understanding which they had and I think that organization will result in closer cooperation with the Eugneia system.
- There was another meeting at Barrie on the 25th of June of the representatives of the Severn system at which I was present. Their representatives were all there and they had an opportunity of airing any grievances they had and they formed an organization similar to the one of the Sugenia System.

and the second s ្រុមស្គ្រាស់ ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្តេចប្រជា ស្តេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជា ស្រេចប្រជាជា ស្រេចប្រជា All years was not any first than the second of the second THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY er i bede ar on gants ninder. ्राह्म । विकास t ing of exitte nemeror ear er is at some but to sail of in an estate of the so there is is an action of the state of the state of the second of the second of the second secon and another of the call hours and a true took should blace on one the are \$ 18 m | 19 m | 18 m | some section and include the local and the most one न्तु । त्या १ के अप्रति १० विकास के में प्रति के के प्रति है के विकास के विकास कर से विकास के स्वति है जाता के

10- R.T. JEFFERY

Q. are these the only two districts organized? A. Tes, so

Q. Have not the Frent people got any organization?

As ... Hot that I know of a ... We seek the think of a control to

- The Dugenia people have gone a little farther and proposed in favour of having an association like this in every system?

 They have recommended that and the dommission selected it.

 They have recommended that and the dommission selected it.

 They have a chance to clear up any little differences which they may have, or any misuncar standing; otherwise it is very difficult to explain some of these things. Jone town may think they have a grievance and in this way they have a chance to come and say what it is.
 - 4. Do you pay any portion of their expenses like you did on the Association? A. No. I did not know that the Hyaro paid a portion of their expenses. I think not.
- Q. Yest A. I understood that was a separate association and paid by the municipalities.
- Q. At all events you did not pay any expenses of the Rugania Association? A. They pay their own expenses, each one pays their own expense. We have not any funds out of which to take money to pay expenses in connection with that work. So that we have the co-operation of all the municipalities in the matter of rates. We get their suggestions so that any rates, or any change we have in these rates are the concensus of opinion of all our staff and of the municipalities in some three hundred odd manicipalities.
- Q. You do not satisfy them altogether, it would be very difficult to do so?
 A. Ao, we cannot do that, we could not make a special rate for each particular town.
- Q. When a local municipality wants an angineer for their plant do they often communicate with you and ask you to recommend somebody to them; do you often send men out? A. We have a staff of some fwenty oud engineers and I have the Province divided into three districts, there are really four and there is a man is charged of each section and he has assistants in his territory and each one of these men have so many towns that they benefic and they spenfrom 30 to 60 or 70% of their time visiting these municipalities, going from one town to another, checking up the maximum demand on the power loads, to see that they are properly abscain, up the connected loads, especially the another towns in send-ction with taking on new ourteners and the operation of the system in general. They help out the local superinteneents who are not highly pale man

Contract court of the last territories to the last territories There is a column the forest the second and the fell softer your second and the second to come the large of the second the second of t Ayang caire a contract arrieds the space are ್ರಾ.ಮಾರ್ ಕಿಸರಿ ಬೆಂಬಗಳ ಚಿಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಿಸರಿ ಮಾರ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ THE COLUMN TWO DESCRIPTIONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO THE PARTY OF THE P RESIDENCE OF SHAPE OF

in that way these towns can afford to hire cheep men, what I mean by that is inexpensive men because they can always look to our staff for engineering work and our additors who work under are pleaden visit each one of these municipalities periodically and inspect the books and at the end of each quarter, I sup each are therefore show that they make up a statement on a form to show exactly how that municipality stands in its operation for the quarter. At the end of each three months we know how that town stands financially and whether they have operated for the three months at a profit or at a loss and at the end of the year we have a yearly statement.

Joming on to the point of how we know whether each class of service is paying cost. At the end of the year we get these s sheets. I have a sheet here for Windsor which I will show you and I have another one for Eurham, I had to take the auditors copy, and here is another one for Barrie and I also have one for Ha liton. Those sheets set out the earnings and expenses on the left hand page for the last year and this year and down below you will see it carried on to the point where it shows whether there was a net surplus or a net loss. Esmilton had a surplus for 1921 of \$155 that is pretty close to cost. Alth that information before us and with the knowledge that we have of the operation of such system we prepare a subdivision of the operating cost of each system into a number of heads, that is: Lighting and power and st set lighting and weter works and atreet railways if they have one, and determine whether or not each p rticular branch is paying cost and in order to do that we have these forms made up. I have had four copies made of the sheets for Esailton as thet is a representative one and I have copies of Barrie, Durham, and Mindsor, then we have cortain definite methods of procedure. The first thing we have to do in connection with this subdivision is to find out how much power was used by s ch class, that is the light and power, street light-ing and water works and street railway. On this sheet we set out in the first column the total number of kilowats used, then you will notice on the sheets, a b. o. d and e, these are the different classes of power that I spoke about to you before; that is the 10 hour, 24 hour, 24 restricted, 10 hour restricted and 18 hour use. The 18 hour user can start up at midnight and run until the next efternoon but he has to stay off from half past four or six until midnight. se calculate the amount of power used by the power customers co-ordinating the assumt used by each particular class. The calculation we arrive at off a peak user we substruct 35gp. class A user we charge that 10,56%, that is a charge direct and you will notice 231 for class B. we take a discount of 10; and theree 208 hersepower for class B power. Class 3 the same 10% making the total power used by the power association in the third solumn o posite the subtotal or 18,126 and the actual amount sharged to power is \$17,095. from our charts we fine out how much power was used and from our knowledge of the number of street lights so find out how much pow r was used for street lighting and in the same way we ascertain the amount of porer used for ornamental street lighting, "Street lighting, street railway and for water works purposes and with



these figures we can calculate the amount of power and the cost of power chargeable to each class of service. These dubdivisions of the cost of power are made on the basis of the amount of power chargeable to each class of service.

TO THE CHAIRMAN:

You have many more domestic users and it costs so much more to take power: to: them. then to: the others?

1. Last 1. Las

A. This is power only supplies to the City, I have not dealt yet with the distribution of that. The street lighting maximum demand is determined and checked from the actual indicated load. Water works is also taken from the load and the cost of power is charged in that way. Then we have to charge each branch with the share of opaital it has to carry and we have first sub-station equipment. The capital cost of sub-station equipment is oblained from the auditor's record. You will notice here how much capital is in substations and lines and transformers and me ters and street lighting and we know how much capital is in each particular branch of the distribution system and with these figures, and knowing the amount of power used, we can subdivide and ascertain how much is chargeable to each particular service.

Substation equipment is subdivided according to the use made of that equipment, the actual cost of such part of the substation as can be charged to any particular class of service is charged to that particular class. For instance if we have a rotary equipment or a motor generating set to serve a street railway all that capital is charged to the street railway. If we have a transformer for street light all the cost of that is charged to street lighting, the balance of all the substation bduilding and equipment is charged in proportion to the horsepower or use made of that equipment by each class of service. That is followed right down and we charged to each system its share of the cost of transmission and the same with the buildings. TO MR. WEGERAST:

West on the State of the State

Q. Is it fair to abase the proportion paid by the minicipality on the power they use, have you considered that? A. We do it so I must say it is fair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why would not it be fair?

MR. MEGHNAST: Take Port Arthur and Fort William. Port arthur has to pay the whole of it for a period of years. That is an extreme example.

MR. JEFFREY: Yes, that is a good example and is an important point and that is where one town comes in shead of the other like Port arthur and it has to carry all the charges.

MR. MEGENAST: In other words should not t here be a service charge to the municipality; should not there be a basic service

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13-- R.T. JEFFERY

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Charge to the municipality?

A. Of course the municipality pays the cost.

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- 1. Yes, but if they do not take any it does not cost them anything? A. They do not use it them.
- Q. It is there for them, and that is what you say to the private consumer?
- C. You make a minimum charge of 75p? A. Yes, but we have not yet got the power into Fort William.
- Q. Bropathat example and take any other municipality? A. Take Cayuga. We have lines within five or six miles of Cayuga, would you charge Cayuga a service charge?
- A. If they make a contract with you? A. They have not made a contract and that contract with Fort William was made on the distinct understanding that they would not take power until theri present contract expired. As a substant of an instant them, den
- Q. I am thinking of a little municipality that might be taking a little power and then get off with a small proportion of the cost? A. They pay for all of any special lines which may be applied to them. For instance take Bramptons if they stop taking power they have to pay for all the lines back to their high tension substation. Q. I do not see that in the contract? A. They have to pay the cosfrom that substation back if they stop taking power. It does not work out that a town like Brampton would drop off, they have always come up, it keeps increasing right along. The Valshingham System was put on its feet just last year.

COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS:

Q. If you will notice the cost of power and separate the items which pertain to power and separate the different items such as everhed and charges for expenses and all that sort of thing you will find that if you put a cervice charge to cover these things you would be putting on about 80% of your charges in a flat rate and you would have 20% for power and how could you go to a man and say. "You have to pay so much whether you use power or not"

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SEAR WALL BREAK BORE BY A. W. BORE.

Q. If you will notice the cord of percrasing separate the lease of the cord of

14 - - n. T. JEFFERY.

he would not take it; you have to feed it to him in that way.

MR. VIGINASU:

We are four-fifths on a flat rate.

COMMISSION NR R. R. ROSSI

Yes, you charge 80% of it on the flat rate but you have got to get at the human element.

TO THE CHARMAR

they take is about as fair as any way that can be devised? A.Yes, if you leave Hydro out of it you have to compete with Companies and a company knews perfectly well that they ou at to charge a man \$50. a year for the lighting for his house of which \$15. 2 year would be for fixed charges but you could not go to him with the tank got him as a customer.

is not Hydro that is a municipal plant.

follow.

MR. JEFREY: You try to recover what you dare from the follow who does not use it .

it more than 75%.

COMMISSION'SR R. A. ROSS: Yes.

HR. JAFFREY: I think 75% is cuite sufficient.

COMMINSTERS. .. NO. 3: It covers the most flagrant cones.

IR. J FFR Y: Yes, in either case where the cost of power is high you might almost apply the words Hr. Ross has used where they pay \$3. and \$2.50 as a minimum bill.

MR. 126 M ST: Your ideas in that respect have been progressive.

as we saw the necessity of the nging we have made the ages.

in foronto because you had to compete with another system.

of power in each class. I am now dealing with the e-gital, look at the second page of the report and you will see how capital is split

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(Annual Control of the Control of th

up in lands, buildings transformer system substation equipment and distribution system, poles, meters, etc., and all down the line. I tis split up into the lighting, power, water works, street rallway, if they have a street rallway, street lighting and ornamental street lighting. The capital th t is used for the whole system is subdivided or allocated to each particular class according to the use they make of it. . . e have a cofinite system that we follow in making these subdivisions of our everating cost. ... have men who write charts, who know the characteristics of the loss in each sown they take up, when the loca should be and if they do not know they go to the place, Essilten or London, and they collaborate with the manager there and get him to help him in arriving at these rigures. We got the assistance of the local managers in arriving at these figures and this year we had made up the operating cost for every municipality on the system and bir Aasm. Mr. Gaby and myself and the analter sat down with all these sheets in front of us and spent almost days on a ch and every town and we made our recommendations. We first lined them all up in the form of a tabulation of parties pure still second

4. Sefore you recommend any charges you confer with the town?

A. Sith the larger towns, but with the smaller toons where they have not got men who are cap ble of invostigating these things and give us any information to help us, we of course don't bother with them because they coale not help us in any way but if they want any information we will give it to them and give them copies of these figures and have our man sit down with them and go into all these details and explain everything to them. The Owan bound men are in my office this morning and Mr. James is showing them how we arrive at the subdivision of the Owen Johns operating cost.

The first they knew of it was when they received notice from you? A. They all knew it was coming just about a certain time. We get them out as seen as we can. We are held up semewhat in waiting for the suditor's reports and we have to have these sheets before we can actually make up our operating statement and that is the time to make up the 1721 cest. They should be made up to the end of the year but it takes five or six menths before we can get all our figures ready to decide on our recommendations for rates. With all these figures and with the men on the job we calculate about what changes, if any, should be made in the rates to each branch of the service in each town and they are submitted to the Jemmission and Mr. Jaby and the Jhairman - the other vermissioner, Mr. Alliar has been sick and Mr. Jamishael has been busy - but hir adam went into the rates in every town on the system to see what changes should be made in the rates.

TO MR. WEGENAST:

Q. what is the largest of the towns that gives good intelligent assistance in arriving at the rates?

A. We get it from Toronto right down to brantfore.

್ರಾರ ಗಾಲಕ್ಷಿಣದಕ್ಷಿಯಾದ ನೀಡದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇದುನ್ನು sa kin dna , osa , transm , s the state of the public or the last state of the state of named and desirable outside the party of the sinda est nel sonn el s de larique e the control of the co ಿಸಿತಿಕ ಇವರಗಳು ಧನಕಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ, ವ ಎ೪ ಬೀ ಭಾ. - ೨೫ ರಲ ಭತನಾಯ ಇ. . . ರಾಜ - ನಾಜಗಳು ಭಾರತಿವರ್ಣವಾಗು ತಾರು ಕರು ರಾಜಯಿತಿಕಿತ್ತಿವೆಯಾಗು ಬಗಲಗಳ ಭಾರತಿಸೆ-5. 物學 化酸氢 医巴克克斯曼氏征含用环环 化银矿 化铁铁 化苯酚 "经有效的现在 有意思。 Co your the stable back and then to the thought Alaco place on longities of longing the chart will reflect t , the ways with with the dear of a dear of the dear THE RESERVED FOR THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 OF THE PERSON NAMED IN NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND POST OF THE PARTY AND POST OFFI ADDRESS OFFI ADDRESS OFFI ADDRESS OFFI ADDRESS OFFI ADDRESS OFFI ADDRESS OF named to the Party of the Party State of the Party of the the part work while the Real Property where Principle street and the latest of NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS ASSESSED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRE हैं हे के का प्रकार है। जब एक एक एक एक किए हैं के किए है र देहें इन्हें पुरुष एक दी उस पुरुष करते हैं है है है है है MARINE AND THE MARKET OF THE COLUMN THE WAS THE TOTAL our o details are english averyabling to them. The sea TORS of serial and bare guidance, while south o am al oran .. the bares anno one in noisivings one is evited on want palita novious tours and to be to week that and a coll a control of the part of the part of the state of the part of the state of navalo sende sead es sund em ans estagen a restada est nel matalen DI WELL AND SECTION OF MANY PROPERTY. AND REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COL that the part was not to be a second to the part of th

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- that is the meallest town? .. Frantford and it. Thomas and litchener and saterice, places about that size. The smaller places like Lucan and frampton where they have not get a men who really understands enough about these things we do not get ony help from them.
- that about it. E. rys? A. We sight get some assistance from the man at it. Earys and we would get some assistance from Examples in getting at the amount of the load used by each artmpton service but in figuring out our allocation they would not be of much assistance to us.
- just take their chart and talk with the Superintendent and ear his to help us out.
- 2. Was there a considerable increase made this year?
- A. Yes, more than the average in the normal system.
- In the Province as a whole? A. In the province as a whole whose you include diagra, there was an increase made in the diagrae system of \$4 per horsepower in all municipalities to take care of the increased cost of power and account of the chippens coming on, that does not man that the unit rate in all municipalities in the diagrae dystem was increased \$4 because some of these towns were paying too much for power during last year; the bis the assimated rates were higher than cost and at the one of last year they got a credit instead of a debit.
- If your estimates are verified by experience whit will be the gross increase of Eydro over last year, assuming the consumption will be the same? A. we have not oc-ordinated that but there will be a substantial increase because for instance there eas no increase made at thippews. In clinton there is an increase of \$2 instead of \$4 testing of the number of the figures from Er. Pierdon showing the etanding of the numicipalities on our books and if any town is not paying enough for power the lath bill is written up in their books. And number ality shows exactly new it stands with our commission with regards to its doct of power.

TO THE CHALLEN

I noticed a headline is one of papers the other day at tim, the Mydro had been recesting the rates, that in 66 manicipalities you had reduced them and in 40 municipalities they were increased, to the agraes are reder the impression conveyed by that would be ithought was intin less this year than last you; that ould be ithought raislanding?

This year there we no shance made in come tie lighting. In towns where they paid as high as eight sente per cliew theory for first rate and 45 for the next rate we calmos got them to use ranges or domestic appliances to any considerable extent because the

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or as authored a pooler 2 ... **新文 网络亚 竹枝玉型山南部門 化水山油 斯勒斯 经零项债** राज्य अस्ति । स्थानिक विकास के स्थानिक स्थानिक

મીટ લાલ કરેકલાએ જેલાફેડ Sarahah as phas : Add a strong strong and the AND DE MORE BUD DE 在接受 如此以外的一位 建硫镍化聚物 医。

rate is too hick as. In all of these town while they adopted the minimum bill, where the rate is 8, and 3, and 6, and 4, there is a minimum bill of probably \$2 per month and the dommission have recommended to these municipalities that the maximum follow on rate should be 2; and not 4. In Terente where they are 3,2 and 1 it is not affected and in sindsor where they have 3, 1; it is not affected but is a lot of smaller towns like arthur, be ton and damnington, there the rates are usebout 3,6 and 3 it is affected. Four to two cents is the rate at which a smeatic appliances the rate at which a smeatic appliances thereby increasing the loads taken by these smaller municipalities that are also ted a long distance from the source of supply.

for to reason you have just given, in order to increase the revenue to a reason you have just given, in order to increase the revenue to a this town. In the erten we cut the rate from 3,5,2; to 3, 4; and 2;. That is the domestic rate and the commercial rate was cut from 10,5 and 1 to 9, 4; and 9. That was because Be verten had a big surplus on our books and on their own books. I hink it was about \$3,000. The cannington rate was cut from \$3,6,5 for assestic to 5,5, and 2 and the commercial rate was cut from 12, 6, 1,2 to 10. The rates in the smaller towns, the reliew on rate for light, has been cut to the maximum of 2, per silon t hour and we expect the use of the carrent to be increased and our revenue to be increased and our lead to be increased in these terms and the cost of service to go down.

There is one other phase of the situation in reg rd to the matter of raiss. I have covered come the commercial and sower and then there is the rural. Do you want me to explain the rural?

TO PEL CHAIRRAN:

C. You have not gone as far with the demestic rate as I would like you to, you sist you was goin to deal with the additional cost of distribution and bookkeeping. There is a wide-spread feeling that you are selling to local consumers at less than cost? A. The cost of transfe more on the poles are subdivided according to the capacity or the load supplied for lighting and for power, the copper wire is split in proportion to the number of miles or length of copper used for each class of service and we keep copies of our distribution system and we scale off the wire used for each particular class of service because we know how much wileage should be targed to each particular class of service. I am no speaking of substation operation and maintenance, that is charged to e ch particul r class. If we have a substition operator whose a duty it is to operate a retary converter to supply a cailway ali of his services will be charged to the railway. If we have part of the service charged to water works he gives part of his time to the operation of water works, that part of his time would be charged to water works, then she because of the operation cost is charged in propostion to the amount of power that is supplied from · 養養 著名 國際各門工具一門的東 海北 縣 副正文章最高的問奏 章 that substations

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- TO THE CRAINING A SECRET OF SECRETARIES OF SECRETAR i. That is if there was 50 domestic users using the same amount as one power user you would charge the same amount to each? As we would charge the same amount to each! A. so would charge the same amount of the operation of that station to each.
 - .. Is that fairf A. we believe so because it is in proportion to the use made of the equipment and the station. se jut 100 horsepower in that station; supposing we had 10,000 horsepower in that station and 5,000 of thet went so demestic lighting end commercial lighting and 5.000 went to power, we would split that 10-50.

TO MR. J.A. ROSS:

- d. That only applies to the substation? A. Meters are charged direct to the service for which they are installed. If we have 10,000 meters on lighting and we only have 120 on power the cost of the 10,000 is charged to lighting and only 100 to power.
- q. How many people would you serve through one transformer? A. That depends on the size of the transfermer and how the people are located with respect to the transfermer. In some places they do not put in anything smaller than a five kilowat transformer and la other cases they do not use anything less than 10 or 15 kilowas light transformers and those that are used for lighting are all charged to lighting and the transfermers used for power are a.l charged to power. I will happy an it is not an infilter on w
- Q. are the transformers that are used for lighting used for any other purpose? .. In most cases no. Fower is supplied at 550 volts and lighting at 110 and where a treasformer is use for both we split the cost in proportion to the leads supplied from the transformer in power and lighting. Baintenance we solit in the same way as meter melatenance is char ed, alrest to the class of service for which the work is done, and if we spend money on maintenance we charge it to that service. The distribution system, operation and maintenance, the tis poles and wires and cross-arms, is sharged in prepartion to the mileage or wire used to supply each class of service and not as to quantity. otreet lighting maintenance and operation is charged to street lightin, and the restal of the maters and cost of putting in new meters is char ed to street lighting.

Billing and collecting is subsivided on the basis of the number of consumers and the number of bills. Se figure that one power bills is equivelent to five lighting bills as regards the matter of billing. It takes more time to bill a power customer and callect his bill than it does a lighting outtower.

i. Why? A. Because you have to be more careful in figuring it and it has to be checked a little closer and it takes a little longer time to collect. It is colculated as a different basis.

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Q. I find that if I am sending out a bill for interest on a mortgave it costs me no more to get a bill out for a \$50,000 mortgage than
for a \$500 mortgage? A. That is quite possible because the interest
is all made out on the same basis but these calculations are different.
Our calculations for power are different to our calculations for lighting and we have to be very careful and we give more time to it.

Commissioner ross: Common will go into a house where there is electric lighting and so into the kitchen and look at the meter and go out again but if he goes into a place where they are using power he has got to take charts and look all over them and the work is more expensive.

TO THE CHAIRMAN: -- Ex los in sovera

i. That about rendering the bill aft r the man has reported? A. That is part of the bill. Reading the moter and billing and collect-ing is considered as one item.

JUMNISSICENCE E.A. 8038: If by chance the man who reads the house meter makes a mistake it gots on the next month but in the case o a power bill it would be lost and they have to be much more careful.

THE CHAILBAR: They have to take agreat deal more care.

COMMISSIONER ROSS: Yes, but I no not know about the five to one, there seems to be a vast difference there.

THE CHAILMAN: Could you suggest where the demestic user is paying loss than his than his proper propertion?

Nr. Jeffery when he is through the same questions to ask

MR. JEFFERY: Pebenture shar as and interest charges are charred pro rata as to the value of the plant used for each class of service. All the sense time? In 12th the plant Mark walls

- 2. You sell to the near of domestic power appliances of various kinds? A. Yes.
- 1. You have to keep all these accounts and they are included in the same bill? A. That is a separate thing entirely and any business that a municipality goes into, for instance, if they establish a store and sell appliances that store must stand on its own feet and they must sell the appliances on a basis that will cover all costs.
- G. They have to sell at trade prices? A. T.s. but there is a profit and any profit they make on them is put into the general pot. It is put in as revenue.
- the cost of power to all classes on the system.

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46,000 profit lest year? A. Fred went in to reduce

Q. It might have gone to meet loses? A. If there were losses.

Office and general expenses are charged on the basis of th total of the other expenses. I total all the other expenses up and the office expenses are allocated among classes in proportion to all the ather expenses.

Q. In proportion to the amount? A. Iso.

which are arbitrary. I might say quite a lot or this is arbitrary but it is based on what we think good sound common sends. If we are wrong we are always open to suggestions to change. This has been changed once or twise in several respects from the time we first started, where we thought it was perhaps not right we changed the basis.

- Q. Is not it part of your collect that it is in the public interest that the small user should have its light and power for dometic purposes at a presty low rate, just the same as when a country is making up a tariff it makes it low on consists articles? A. No, in suggesting our rate and setting out the basis of these salculations we have not considered that at all, we have tried to make it hard and fasts a process of the makes in the setting of the
- . . suld it not be possible for someone with a different policy to make different rates by using the same system?
- A. Not by this same system, he would have to arbitrarily declared on a different basis of allocating these charges. we have tried to stick to the hard and fast rule of cost and all these rules are set out on that hard and fast basis.
 - Q. If you set two experts at work they would arrive at different conclusions? A. Not if they were experts.
- ities all at the same time? A. That is the rate just established for the municipality so sever cost. I will show you in a minute the revenue we get on that basis of 3,2 and 1. If we do not get enough we know that 5,2, and 1 is not night enough, if it is too high we have to put in a different rate.
- . There are municipalities in which the cost of elstribution must be much are after then in Ferente the eyes has 8,1, and 17 a. There are very few municipalities that have a higher cost of elstribution then the lity of Terente. Terente is one of the most expensive systems per horogonar or customer that we have in the Province.
 - t. Now is that? ... They have constition for one thing and they run on streets where they have contours here and there is they run on streets where they have to ever-build a lot of lines or so on the opposite side of the street and over-build power lines and they have

second of the same of the or other party and the same of the same the other field on Amount per, Income from the wife of A THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF BY MARKETT BY MINERAL AND RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE APRICATE VALUE OF THE PARTY. 7 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNERS OF THE OWNERS OF THE OWNERS OF TAXABLE PARTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED. BE ALL WHILE THE PARTY NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY NAMED IN es are always open to suppessions to change. This has ew ould sat mort consucer lateres at solut to one er active on ranger for equation was the relation of an armora recover defens, and he as at extensi quelle many in real of the sit on manager and page, and think the whole hands manufales are next than which the party of THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE P STATE SAME TO STAND ON THE OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN the service and the service of the service and the service of the service of the service of te hard and fuets. bould to not be posulity for normone wi A 18 Out 2 Butto A ga and but a grant and and but by an and and REPERT ARRESTS OF THE REST OF THE PARTY OF T totas ever per effect fint contact and surveyed near makes again the owners of the plant that and block out of water you set two expetts at work they went arrive at different salvegal coow pads at ton .A fancis of as a property of Asia and I has 医动物的多品族名称成都 建铁砂岩 计分对码 切除力 好亲 并以或崇 水流 电电流系统 持期 to sever constill also you the a minned rene for son on all . I have S. & to alead that no wes an dril our of the anomaly the son at I have also th a distribution was । इस्तर कार्य क्योगिय हारे क्योग I now as also operance an owner endough to owner their owner owners about the manner of OF IS THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY. the send on Early Consequent by Specifically the security of Lancous Land ARMINISTRA PAR ar made and the anadition on an amount of ನಡು ಅಗರವರ ವಾಪಕ ಹಗಳಿವೆ ಹಗಳುವಾಸಕಾರ ಅಥವಾಣೆ ಕೃ e an maket to and a set of me a A SALE AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN STREET

to make more expensive construction and they have under-ground conduits and they have concrete poles which makes a very permanent distilution system with a very low maintenance and renewal charge but quite a high cost for the first installation. Toronto has an expensive system are necessarily so on account of the conditions under which the system has to be constructed and operated, but we have a big variation in cost of distribution per quatomer or per horsepower depending on these emeitions. As I said yesterany the cost of constructing the distribution systems is decided by many In tors. One is the area that has to be covered in proportion to the number of consumers, the next is the character of the seil. If you have to blast a hole through rook for every pole you sut in you are going to have a very expensive distribution system. You might have to construct a distirbution system where there are a lot of shade trees and where the ceners object to having them very closely trimmed or out and you would have to erect 45 foot poles on many areas, whereas is there were no shade tre s you could erect 30 foot poles. You would double the sout of the line on thus particular street by the erection of the 45 feet poles, on many streets, whereas if there were no shade trees you could erect 20 foot poles. You would double the cost of the line on that particular street by the creation of the 4s rest poles. The e are all those items which might enter into the cost of a distribution system.

- a. That proportion of the cost of power to the consumer is distrib-
- cost of power will run one-quarter of the cost of the total power. I won't say that is hard and fact. You will see in Rachiton they paid almost 6%.
- 2. How much power does Toronto purchase? A. between 60,000 and 65.000 horsepower.
- (. You have increased their rates rather more than \$4?
- A. Yes, Poronto was increased but not quite \$4. It was increased \$5 from 17 to 22. The actual cost of power to forento last year was something over \$17.
- Q. Over \$187 A. I am not sure what it was.
- . You increased it \$5 this year and that will make it \$350,000 that I rente will have to pay you this year? A. Yea.
- Q. At the time you made those increases in price did you just increase the rat s so that they would produce revenue a fficient to meet that \$350,000? A. No. Toronto will have sufficient surplus to take cars of that increase in cost without any additional increase of cost to the consumer. It is not necessary to increase the rate to the consumer to get sufficient to meet that adultional \$4 or \$5.
- i. It will take all their surplust A. That is a point as to whether

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CAS. P. 1 (4) At 1 Char 1 Stan decaded the actual words with All his his homeometric and 1 . I .

it will. The domestic lighting business in nearly every municipality that we supply is increasing each year anywhere from 20% to 30%.

- Q. They will have to buy more power?
- A. They will have to buy more power but that would mean that the cost per horsepower would drop again.
- Q. Is not it desirable that they should have a surplus on hand?

 a. No, it not necessary for them to have any surplus to take
 care of any operating cost, I mean any capital cost out of
 surplus.
- Q. According to the Act with the approval of the Commission the surplus may be used in extensions of plant and you will find that practically all of the municipalities have used their surplus in extending their plant to such an extent that their actualizapital or netual assets are a great test more than the debentures they have issued to meet them; they have been using the surplus for that purpose?
- A. Tes, and we have in 10 year operation got several towns that are almost with their entire system paid for.

The Sity of Sarrie has enough surplus on hand and cash in the bank and Victory bonds in shich they have invested their surplus, to pay up their entire debt. Saterdown is in good shape. Saterford Issued short term debentures, I think 10 years, and they will, I think, write off all their plant next year. There is about \$1200 that they still have to pay and that will be another town that will have no plant to pay for. All they will have to pay for is operation of their system and the cost of power.

- q. Would Terento be put to a large extra expense in order to take over the Toronto Alectric Light?
- A. There will be considerable expense in co-ordinating these systems, and it is quite a problem to know just now Toronto will come out, but with the co-ordination of the systems and the cutting down of the operating cost as regards office expenses and operating expenses, it will materially reduce the cost per custemer to both companies, that is both the Mydro and the cost per custemer to both taking over, and then there will be additional revenue which they will get from their customers of their system, and practically no additional cistribution system. The distribution system is in, but there will have to be some co-ordination or these two systems at the sub-station. Eventually they will take out the company's lines on certain streets and scrap them or use them elsewhere.
- Q. They will have to pay for the property which they scrap?
- A. Yes, whether or not they will be paying enough or too much

"Annual Control of Street, and which the property of the party of the party and the party of the part AT STREET, STR े पूर्वांन हीं हिलाल हाई का व्यंत्य क्षा करिया हाता है हाता है। The state of the s wind or twone at easy the arres of all to be entered by the AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM THE R. WILLIAM CO., IN CO., LANSING, MICH. LANSING, for that property which will necessity an increase in rates is another thing. I do not think they are. I think Torento will te able to take over that system and charge only the present Hyero rates to the old dustomer .. una make both systems pay.

MR. MAGRALST: To what extent will Hydro control the rates charged in the new system?

- A. We would, as I said, co-operate with the Terento Se mission through their manager and their dommission and suggest changes in rates. A so
- Q. You will have the same control over them as you have over other municipalities? A. The same congrel.
- Q. Will you try to obserol the city in the working out of the 60 sycle system and co-ordinate with the other?
- A. As regards the matter of rates, it makes no difference whether it is a small town or a big city, we co-oper to with them and make our recommendations just the same.
- 4. May there to some inconsistency as between your commission and the formuto system lealing with this 80 oyele system; you may be more or less anxious to have the 60 cycle system abandoned?
- A. No, I do not think there would be any difference of opinion on that matter. They have made a very careful study of it and perhaps they know more about the co-ordination of that system than we do. I hope they do. so will take their recommensations as to the actual details. The You have all the extreme by a

TO COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS:

- The second of th i. You are interested in rates; you are/interested in their internal engineering?
- A. Not to the same extent, although we are keeping a check on them and when they want any money they some to us and ask the Commission for their approval for the issue of additional debentures. Forento asked for an auditional two and a half million dollars for their system very recently. in makin application for that sanction, they set out the actains of expenditure for which that money was required. With that inform tion, we went to the manager and conferred with their engineers Mr Hart, and has him explain what they wanted this for. We went out to the different stations and saw what ca acity they had in these stations, and where they proposed to extend, and in connection with the new office building they have purchased. All these matters were taken up, and our engineers went into the matter with them, not in as much cetail as they would, but to see that the expense is warranted so that no municipality can run wild and ser for accentures for a large amount and overload their system with capital which we do not think is necessary.

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- 4. Youde that is every system? A. Yes.
- Do you give then fairly prompt on sideration in each case? I understand in Terento that their work has been held up for sometime because they have not obtained the approval from the flydro, and they have been embarrasced owing to that?
- A. The approval of the Commission is given just as promptly as we can got approval to them. It takes a little time. The fault does not always lie with our commission. They do not ask for the approval soon enough, and do not give us sufficient time. They cometimes neglect to ask for the approval until just the time they want to go on with the work. They come to the City Council to get approval of the ascenture issue and then they come back and see if the Hyaro approved it, and then they ask us, and then it takes time for us to investigate.
- G. Has approval been given for the purchase of this new building and equipment?
- A. Tes, that is through sometime ago. There was some little delay, but it was not all due to our side.
- shoot for 1921 before me, and looking down the line of maintenance and operation and the allocation of these on the basis of
 which you have 'ndicated, they look reasonable, but the question
 that I have always had in my mind is the allocation of these on
 the basis of which you have inclusted, they look reasonable,
 but the question that I have always had in my mind is the allocation of the gross surplus. The salaries and expenses are
 \$12,000 add, and the point I have had in mind is as to whether
 you was charging anough in connection with your lighting customers
 as compared to your power customers. You have a great many lighting customers, and comparatively few power customers, and yet your
 expenses are on the same basis comparatively?
 - i. You will notice in the next column there is a sub-total, and trut sub-total in the total of all the items above that, and these items below are in proportion to the anb-total.
 - think it is; you understand these are only general errice salaries.
 - 2. Supposing I went to the lerente ffice, and figuring the number of bills that were paid and the number of sustainers and the amount of bookkeeping and running eround to satisfy the lighting customers, I think I would be more likely to put that up; I would be likely to make it \$5,000 for the power and \$17,000 for the lighting?
 - A. There is part of the operating in there and collecting. That is up farther. This is only the overhead.

THE R. LEWIS CO. LANSING MICH. LANSING MICH. Three ways or a few conductors operated by the same of the parties over any day of the party of the party of the party of THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER. Marketon, by the works of management against a company of the strategy and desired and while the property of the strategy of the strateg reduction or one was not consider that below, I was not been . ៩៩៩ ១៩ ១២១៦ ម៉ុស្ស៊ី ៤៩១៩ ១៩៩ ១៩៩ ១៩៩ ១៩៦ ១៩៦ ១ Build affect with the contraction of the dec That one and the fold mand and the fold of the contract of the cont and of the cast of the state of the court of the second of the e er premiera a pri pri pri primon des Inde interactions and the second and the second provide the self-term first order out or district a product CHARLES OF REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS NAMED AND POSSESS OF PERSONS NAMED AND POSSESS OF PERSONS NAMED AND PARTY AND P the property and the party of t CAN FROM MAN AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE the party of the contraction which is present the party of the party o the part of the course of the foreign course of the course THE PERSON NAMED IN ADDRESS OF PERSONS ASSESSED. THE PROPERTY OF rantent of an of water of god ared I an. ; in contentity your il keing anason, ra A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PARTY WAS ADDRESSED. A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER. softe suit of the The second of th Principle talls were a common or newspaper on the same plant from the common state of STREET, STREET the factor of the rate of the state of the same of the THE RESIDENCE OF STREET STREET, STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE . same of the equipolar al palestance and to trace. r. This is the call the overhead.

- ies, General approntancent, assistant Manager and city office salaries and expenses that cannot be charged to anyone particular class.
- 20, to your lighting cost, and reduce your power cost accorrespondingly, but it is not a very large item?
- A. You will note there that we carry right out to the gross ourplus for each particular class, and then we have our depreciation.
 We have a method that we think is right. We now for the year
 whether any municipality has a surplus or a deficit on lighting or
 power on the basis of these figures and on the basis of the information we receive from them, and the rates are adjusted for the year.
 If we are not gettim, enough money for light from Eachlton, we charge
 more. The street lighting in Familton was \$30 for a 300 watt lamp,
 and it was increased to \$37 and other increases were made in the
 same way. The increases of the town are made retreastive to the
 first of the calendar year, and the increase to the densumer starts
 with the first billing after the increase is sent out.
- MR. WEGINAST: Are there any exceptions to that rule?
- Q. Then they pay that out of what? ... he monue.
- Q. They have got their revenue in? A. That is one case where the municipalities have objected, and there seems to be some ground for their objection, but I do not know just how we are to rat over that a cannot make a re-adjustment until we get our auditor's report in, and by that time six menths of the year have gone, and the tewn cannot collect from their customers, and the re-adjustment is somewhat inconsistent. Se figure they will collect them in about six menths, and we figure on the rates being a little higher to take care of that big difference, and for the year they will come out about right.
- G. There is a certain robbing of Peter to pay Paul?
- A. . There may be there.
- . You may right it the next year? A. It will take care of it-
- C. Have you considered whether you might not have prices fixed so as to reduce the maste of power. like that immense amount that is used here at night for illuminating purposes on some of the streets and store windows?

 A. Of course at that tile our power costs us nothing.
- 4. You might not have to build your Chippawa canal?
- a. le were building our Chippewa canal to take care of day power and peak power. We were not building it to take care of the power when we have most of it. If it was not used for that purpose it

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN was and the property of the party of the par THE RESIDENCE AND NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, AND PARTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, AND PARTY OF THE DESCRIPTION OF PARTY AND PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY 表现自然的 免疫对 医足球电视 等身 。全有效力 如果主观者 电影的光路 化维多 即自己或者 经合定 法共享 and the second s THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE RESIDENCE AND THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUMN 2 IN CO. ARCHITECOPING NOW AND TO WEST OWN ARRESTS WHEN PERSON THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY. not the one one or apply as only to the health and the the production of the Wilder St. of St. 1981 by St. Land of Congression and Company CHARLES WE BE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH ecolve from thom, one, rist rates are .. INVIL TOR VERROT AGREED WITTOUT . OSS enw moslings of palitical opers Seme way. The indreases of the town are made retressive to the RECE AND OF BOOKSTOCK AND MING OF THAT SERVICE SUFFER SUFFER SELECTION AFR the the and excellentials to the profit You have the company of the second to the second ಕ್ಷಣಕ .ಅವೆ ಆಕ ರಣಕ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ರೀಕ್ರಿಸಿ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ರಾಂತ್ರಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕಾರ sa or our sa and thus and the same of D. 多物本 整数 医复数精 医原性侧部 医原性电压 医 (1) 2 图 使用自己 क्षांच्या च्याच्यु ठातीले केच खाल्यावाण वृक्ष व्यापी वृक्षी पूर Ame a cost productor assemble after acultantes CARRYLL MAN ARTHUR DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLU A PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRES Pinny the to training robbiding of recent to the for may vigne it the next years A. It will take a . Tack where the Thou OR THEIR CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADD 京城市 分配主义 · 教育智慧 · 教育智慧的 生命 海南的 海绵市 海南河东西市 白子 医红 used hore as sight for thingles the purpor THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER. THE RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE AND REAL PROPERTY. named the Late of the Control of Control Dates of the Control of t

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would not be used at all.

- To le the requirements in destine that govern your policy? A. Yes.
- 1. I am not quite clear on that Top service charge, how so you serve at chat, is it arbitrary? ... That is not elseweether an arbitrary figure but it is partif. ... coloniate what it average cost of current to the common was, in the george took is comes to pretty meanly Top.
- Q. Does that include operating and everything?
- A. Yws, and collecting.
- the same? As Precionly all the same, they would very according
- C. For dom said lighting? A. From \$7 to \$11, you might any \$5.
- to be checked every five years.
- to Ton here pure men going ereans to make the reading each no the
- A. I would not like to say.
- . For much co a is cost mer pouse to have the motors read? A. That

Take namilton it has about 12,000 quatemers and the cost of killing and collecting is about 520,000, so that is a little better than 31, that some some six each month. The cost of rendering thill one receiped in ference is low. The partition cost of billing and collecting is about 40 losses so have in the rowings. Toronto is almost double their costs.

TO ME. HEGERAST:

- of the till, the submission of the bill and the collection, where a contraction of the till, the submission of the bill and the collection, where a man does not pay there is a little more trouble. The meter routal or fixed sharpes on his neter and the system.
- d. How much would that be of the Thy? A. It is hard to salit that upoff hand.
- . You can do it bester than we can? i. I would not like to make a

guess at that.

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- Q. Would it amount to bop of the 750? A. So, it might be perhaps 30 or 40p.
- 4. Jan you analyse one of these for not we Yes, I could have that done.
- TO COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS:
- i. In the case of a manufacturer he is in a certain class, say 10 hours a day and for five minutes in one day he goes over. A. Ten minutes.
- Q. He goes ever his classification? A. Yes.
- .. Then you put him automatically into class B?
- A. Ho, you mean if he runs over his bours, does not out off at six o'clock?
- Q. One offence? A. No. I do not think they do that for diass J. You take a restricted consumer, he is a man who is supposed to cut off during certain restricted hours; if in looking over that chart we fine that man is running over the hours and is on when he should be off, for that particular month he will be on Glass a, we give him a chance but if he parsists he is automatically put over on a higher class and ages not get his atsount.
- i. He has to commit more than one stronge? A. is a rule we usually put that up to the local men to use their own good judgment; we do not try to do everything for them, we try to let them use a little horse sense in cases like that.
- they committed one offence would be automatically put late a higher class. As according to an etrica worder, of the rais he could be but what happens is he goes to the analyr and easys he does not intend to be it again and some or his staff may be commended up unintentionally and we will say we will charge you a higher that month but don't do it again but if he runs over when they check them over he is put automatically on a higher class. You have got to have a penalty or they will continually run over. Then a man finds he is penalted be is more caseful.

TO THE CHAIRMAN:

- i. Supposing he slaims is was by some planake to be went over, would you make him pay for that bonth?
- a. Its, and he won! so told that if he wen on again he want have to pay the penalty for the balance of the year.

the season that are transfer to the

Alabishmental and and may both ...

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్ మండ్ కాట్ కాట్ ఉంది. క్రియాల్లోన్స్ ఉంది. మూడ్ని మాధాయా జెక్టాయ్లుతో ఉంది. ఈమై ఈమై ఈ మూడ్ మాడ్ల్ టెక్క్ బడాన్ కొడ్డుక్కి మార్ల మండ్ మండ్ మేరుకు కెంటుక్ లేది. దార్లి కాట్ల్ కాట్ల్ చేస్తున్న మూడ్ ఇకమ్ ఇదే కైటెక్ కెంటు ఈమార్డ్ కాటక్ కాట్ ప్రక్టించిన ఈమ్ చేస్తున్న సంక్షించిన మండ్ మార్ల్ కెంటు ఈమ్ కాట్ ఆమెక్ కైటెక్ కెంటు ఈమెక్ కాటక్ కెట్కి మొదట్ మార్లుకుండి సంక్షించిన మండ్ కెంటుకు

q. The E.L. fuddy Jon any use a number of lighted signs, what class are they in?

A. I believe they weals so under a commercial lighting contract where they use power.

4. There would be no concession to them? A. No, they are on the general consercial rate, of neurose in running right through the night they get it in a low rate, the t is one tenth of the light rate.

Pore is just one other thing that I might explain if you want me to and that is the matter of rates for rural cast mars.

at 10.45.

Q. Ar. loss has been tolling us that this is an exact science? A. It is not an exact science, you have to use horse scass but we have tried to follow exact science as far as we can.

Adjourned at 1 7. M. until 10.48 A.M. Tomorrow.

monomore at large and I had a national law in the common of the common o

man (18) and

HYDRO-ELMCPHIS IN MICH CORNISSION

AUGUST 25th, 1922.

Same and the same

You have no standard rates governing the rural service.

As Mono of that nature. The rural has been change so often by legislation and methods of operation that we have not got down to a stangard basis. Sefere going on with the rural, you asked me to work out one or two examples in connection with the minimum bill or 75. I have how the man who does this work, work out a few examples and I will explain how we arrive at the figures in a ch sub-civision of operating costs. se have figures of the total cost of service to each class of user, setting out comestic power, street lighting and railway and water works, if they have any. we know the number of comestic of power. If we take the cost of power away from the total, we have all the other charges left, which would give us, by dividing by the number of consumers, the actual service cost. ie I have figured out a number of towns in that way. I have Jilaton - 68, per co-sumer, per month, vetsice of power. This is the second core, on the basis of last year's operations, without power.

MR. R. L. BODR C. Just the same . s if you took the cost of the milkman's services, without the delivery of the milk?

MR. J.a. 1033: 4. 68; for towns as against 26; for cities?

A. The 25, was a service charge, made to cover the cost of service.

MA. PRADICE W. I am not clear as to the charge. Mr. Joseph spoke of 60, at dilaton is that what is comprehenced in the The bill and the remark when you about the specific the state of the specific tensor to be

MI. R.A. ROSS: A. Ro, It does not sover the power.

Mi. Lieraire a. It would not include the milk. I am to lear to show that the actual cost is 75% without any power. To show you that You is not see high. It really should be a little higher. In some towns it is more than 7by without any sower at 011.

Ter Jilliania the s does wlinten charge?

75¢ is the minimum bill, and app. 20.3

Mr. loss has asked if that is the figure that souls so pare with the 26, service charge to the small hower. Now the service charge DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PARTY NAM

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ARROWS NAME OF THE OWNERS ASSESSMENT OF THE OWNER, THE

្រុកស្រុក ប្រភពសាស ខេត្ត ប្រាស

ిక్షింటు ఆచ్చుక్కు మైద్ గ్రామం కురుయులో అకాళ అయ్యాక్ చేశార

್ ಬೆಲ್ಲಾರಿಕ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿ

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al. Follas A. No. 1; dose not cover the power.

The state of the second por increase the milk. I am ar lange to after the state of the state of

o elupo dadu ouncia eda al r Livura eda vola conod Liena e AGROUGE 25th, 1922.

on the basis of which the rates are tased while theoretically it is supposed to cover all of the cest of a rvice if the cest sumer does not take power, is not high enough and never was. That is why you have a service charge plus a k.w. hour rate. It is made that way as a matter of experiency in making rates. Is ar. loss said the other day, it severs as much as done collect. The 75p minimum bill is as alose, with the knowledge we now have, as we can get to the octual cost of a rvice.

THE CHAIRMAN: Q. 68, without the power. The power just costs 7, 1

A. They would pay for whatever power they actually used.

Mi. R.A. Ross: The milkman celivers you one quart or one gallon and the cost of service is the care but you pay for the milk is addition.

The Chalanam: Q. The 75p includes the milk as well.

A. In some cases it does but in ditaton the nort of delivering the milk is 60p but the actual charge is 70p, including the milk though perhaps not very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Q. It includes all the milk that is used in a family por month in some cases.

A. Yes, in a very small house.

And Anda	TO COMPA	Linimum
.11 .68 1.05 .33 .74 .68	Clinton ———————————————————————————————————	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7
000	Eamilton	75

You asked me if I could make up the details of the made up these items. These details are made up from the sub-division of the operating cost from the same figures as the other part.

In Dundage 20 2 64 2 1 1 10 progress set as a se

Distribution maintenance 5.

Distribution maintenance 9.6

Line transformer maintenance 2.25

Lilia and solucting 14

(This is lower than Toronto)

Fixed shar os (Sluning sames, etc. 10.9

the one of actions on text on the fire owner at the case of the CARL THE PART OF T OF THE PARTY OF ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE THE RESIDENCE WITH THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON. THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN ACTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS OF THE PA , the party of the same of the s . 7 0 NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY. traces. In so certails and make on food the endert , to add as manual the same the color of the open and the colors of the 4 1

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A. The capital cost of the sub-station, for instance, is solit up in propertion to the amount of open used by each particular class.

The Shallman: i. That seems to me open to question.

A. That part of it. Then you come to the transformer system. That is split in proportion to the amount of wire, etc., each wire uses one pin space on the pole and lakes as much space on the pole as any other wire. This is split in proportion to the miles of wire on the service. Before are then of direct to the siles on which the nature are consecred and the same as with other parts of the equipment used specifically for that class.

The Challmant is for dem stic users, the rost womin to higher than for power users.

A. Too. You must have one meter for every enstoner, although
for the power user you must have a grathic meter which losts here,
he uses more power. Line transformers are appropriated to the
service where they are used and, where they are used in commen,
they are split in ecserance with the angust of power taken
from that particular transformer. .or that, you must have a knowleage of the Epstem - which our men have. It a small took, where
you have ten transformers and lying a raise you have one tank of
transformers we know how much lower is supplied one of any how many
oustoners.

The Stall Man: One power user might use three-queriers of the power.

A. Tos. Now going book to the sub-division of the specating cent -

Ranagers are split in proportion to all the other expenses on the system. If you will notice or the sheet all the other expense are added up first and, on the basis of the total, the expense for that particular class, overhead and on ral office expense, are divided. For is an arbitrary asteed, but it is an east method we know of.

MR. HARRY: . That is not a pover basis. It is a financial besis.

The dealerst one power was autorized on the special of the special of the special order.

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Intonual a at the sale of reway a tan el dant

THE SHALLMER: Is this system adopted throughout the country?

A. No. This is our own system. I know of no other orrelization that has such a system.

THE CHAIRMAN: If they are arriving at the cost of comestic power they may have a different way.

A. Yes, but other organizations do not have to supply at cost.

THE Chalking: But most of them know what cost is.

A. Nost of them know pretty closely but I doubt if they know as accurately.

Lograciasion, renawals 18.3

TAR CHAIRMAN: That is made up in proportion to cost.

i. That is made up on the basis of capital that is expended for each particular class. I grown to don her than the second of

The Chairman: That is on a financial rather than on a power basis.

A. Yes. Straight financial,

Hamilton -

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(Our auditors check these Figures to see that proper charges are put in.)

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(advertising)

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NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

SHOW AND REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED.

AND DESCRIPTIONS

1:11

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I might explain that, up until very recently, a milton has been operating sertain contracts beyond its limits. Darton Township issued debentures to pay for the plant and healiton samplied the power on a cost basis. Barton Township countly asked to have their system separated from Hamilton so that they could operate on a power basis.

THY CHAIRMAN: In cases where cost excess the minimum charge, who pays the difference?

A. It is the everage over the amount that is charged to the other customers of the same class. At the end of the year the Commission know whether, as a whole, we get sufficient revenue from each class of service. If we have not endura money we must incr ase the rates. If we did not put the 75, on to the small consumer, the rates would have to go up to all easte ors to meet the cost.

The matter of rural power is one that has caused as engineers considerable worry. The determining or rates for power and the cost of service to rural customers is, I think, without do bt, the most difficult problem that se have had to jost with for sometime, recause we have had no dota to work on. No Company has ever supplied low r to rural customers to any extent. from which we could get any cate to astervine rates. You must have some knowledge of the word a saltomer would make of the service. our former training on the farm helpen guite a lot of us to understand what uses a farmer would have for light and power. Up to about three years ago the lamission were experier power to a number of farmers in various parts of the province, under an amondment to the fover Jenniesian Let passed in 1911. According to that amenances is may result, as your or littles, wished to ob ain power, they would first sign a position. That position would be seas to their Townshi. The evaship would forware the petition to the John Issian, requisting an essimate of the cost of supplying the regained service. The actionse is prepared and forwarted to the Temastic scannil and, wishin one month after the resoipt of the estimate, that call a rooting to which the various potitioners are invited and can term to the meeting and eag whether or as they wish to si a cour its to take power at the rates quoted in the estimate.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who would make these rates? Your local engineer in charge of the district?

A. The man in the district would go out and make a map showing where the line well run and what are the difficulties as to everheed lines -- large trans or rooty soil. It had not sufficient data as to the location of the ensurers, thus en bling us to give a fairly accurate estimate.

Set drawn and address of the later of the la Sand introducted a continuously to need not been and callings over large or could manner owner. well write with the anger traceller to the wife of PALLED WATER THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY to have ployed graces, assure armed a to be a property the property of the party of th alleged strong a second son where seet exceeds the minimum observe. All of regards at call factors all from factors on april. THE RESTREET OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO named at the little the life of a place of the property of the property of from each views or servise. If we have not enough money we must Labora deep and all allegans The meeter of rural power in one that has coused us sevon tol sets to galderester off . The core thing of this for power duchtly shift I shi transcript later or balv. MANAGERY OF THE OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNERS OF THE PARTY OF has drar algoliad power to rural contoners to any carent, from which we could get any deta to determine rates. You much have processed and the paper of the processed or great out the processed of the paper of THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE RESIDENCE ASSESSMENT AND THE RESIDENCE ASSESSMENT AND THE PARTY OF THE P teracy would have for light use o AN ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF PERSONS AND THE PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE the owners of the contract of the confidence and in the contract of \$11118 TO THE COURSESSATING AVERTAGES AND PERSONANCE OF THE PERSON egoliance the required service. The estimate is propered and form The same was maked as govern leav one dolder of bulgoe. a fine the purities eat of emps one ods राम प्राथम क्षाम कर कर कर प्राथक है। A PROPERTY AND DESCRIPTIONS inne facol quox feadar paons ta gen o oxen bus jan og bi: THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. LANSING, MICH. 400, LANSING, MICH. 400, LANSING, MICH. 400, LANSING, MICH. RESTRICTED BY THE PARTY OF PERSON ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY THE RESERVOIR AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

CHARLES CONTRACT STREET IS NOT

- not a staff of men who go around, throughout the Povince, and report?
- A. se would make it here. It is part of the Sunisipal Engineer's work to look after the towns and district, thus cutting down the railroad fare, etc.,

THE CHAIRMAN: were you represented at that weeking?

A. They notify us and we have a representative to divise the farmers as to how much power it takes for their different purposes; also details as regards the contracts into which they such have to enser (which would be a 20 year contract) and also to the Township Jounell particulars as to what kind of contract the Township would be to make with the H.T.P.J. If the consumers decided they wanted the power, the Township would make the consumers decided they wanted the power, the Township would make the construct with the H.E.P.C.

PAR HARMAN: If two-thirds wanted it and one-third did not, you could not make the one-third take it?

A. No. It is at their option but we make our rate tased on so many consumers taking power on that line. If half drop out that would kill the whole proposition at that rate and we make a new rate. On that basis the commission, up to 1920, were supplying power to nearly 2000 farms.

The ShallEak: Louis the Township issue debentures?

A. The Township would issue detentures for the secondary cost; that is the transfermors, esc., The Johnnission pays for the cost of the primary lines.

T.E. Chainnas: Now is that reputat

A. The Township will issue debensures on a 20 year basis and that will be repaid out of the roles.

paid out of the taxes?

A. No. It is a charge on the special property if they do not pay their tills. To consumer signs a costract to pay at a certain cost. It belies are submitted for three months. If he does not pay his bills, the act states that it may be put on the law bill a and collected out of the taxes.

of the debenture payments?

and the tworks alright for certain lines. The construction of lines, and or the 1911 Act, rollowed the path of least resistance. Thus, consumers located close to any senter of power, sould jet together and apply for service and jet service at cost out when a consumer

the constitute will represent the party of the last of a "American compagned and he design all the expension over these are in NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND POST OFFI ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND POST OFFI ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND POST OFFI ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND PARTY AND POST OF THE PARTY AND PARTY. TARREST SECTION SECRETARIONS The state of the s the and we have a representative to the grad two retrin alout to semes it hered no minor gone roide of hi econfert The state of the s NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN mented the power, the lowestly went c make th the Alexander of the Contract eds wind son ploop the lift has been supplied by the contract of the lift and NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY. street, but a man on his county outs do marriaging after her line NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY AND POST OF TAXABLE PARTY. ARTHUR MENT ALTERNATION esocaspedeb essal ricement eff bioca steed tastaces and ter terminates for the appearant forms STOR BEE TOT BEAUTHOLDE. IN BOTH 4-0250 - RESORT 46 As The Towns: 10 will 1 will be repaid out of t the state of the same and the same of the same state of the same s the first of the party of the p whereast is the first our necessary is necessary to the party of the p AND ROBER OF AN ARCHITECTURE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO 1974 was not be you do not be near the next street, the next and the last AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED AND NAME AND POST OF ADDRESS OF PERSONS AND PERSONS ASSESSED. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE RES. LEWIS CO., LANS. BRIDGE PARTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED. the first owner, and the standard of the party of the par NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY OF PERSONS AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY. nemators, the Address of the Assessment of the last two last to the state of the Assessment of the State of t THE RESIDENCE AS A RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED AND PARTY NAMED AND POST OFFICE AND PARTY NAMED AND POST OFFI ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED AND PARTY N

was miles away from the source of supply and asked for service and there was no one case between his form and the canter of distribution, he could not pet service at a reasonable cost and the whole scheme was not applicable to the taistrist. The scheme went on until we saw that it had to be revised if the farm re as a whole went to get a revise. Large centers of distribution ---

THE CHAIRM H: where is your centre for Norwich?

as you will soo from the maps, the sut-A. Norwich Village. stations on our lines have no particular reference to the round ries of the Fownships. Villages may be located at a prossrouds and parts of them in different townships, so, if we had so consider townships as units, as we had up to that time, we would be so had our units located without reference to supplying pow reasonateally. should have your sentre or alstribution lossess assessently fro the area which you serve, otherwise you may be off a one corner of the Pownship or district. Do, we tried to devise some other schools, co sidering areas instead of townships, so as to utilize the centres we have in operation substitut the urban manicipalities. Tith that in view, the engineers recommended that, instead of consideria to aships we should consider districts. For instance, as und London on the map is a district in red which we can supply economically from London. Anything in the green district around Atruthroy, we sen supply economically from Str. throj. The engineers recommended, after a great deal of study and visits to farmers in many districts numbering some thousands and from which on incors are had lived on a tarms themselves and know considerable about whath rubby would use power or would sans just ight, we recommending that correct should be supplied in sertain elastics without reference to teamship lines; except where the characteristics of the country were such as to make the township O.I. for a district and might be considered as such, taking in a part of another township. The class the case, I think, in Micgara Township and some allers but to accomically supply power to the farmers, it was necessary to constant and other area than townships and it was recommended and approved by the Genmission that we consider, not to ashine, but rural power alstricts as units in connection ith rural power supply. These districts are determined arbitrarily by the Jamissich on the lasts of resu mesuations and assorting so the revision of the est. Those both eriss ere to be approved by the Township forming part of the district. Now, then, having cotors ned that your would e so lied in the al power districts and I might say that the act of 1920 has sancti and that, now that power can be so like in rural districts to furms. dur men go out, if we get a r quest from the or more pathologies in a ditrict, as soon as possible after the radelyt of the restant. and investigate the power requirements of thet particular clearly and ase the counship Council of that particular part to the district and see whother or not there is a can and demand for power. 12 000000 186 we hold public mestings and explain at those meetings, to the farture as much as we can ascot rural power supply. We aplain what the can do with the power; what the power will nost them; that the mologie cost; what the wire costs; what the avilineous cost; also what it will cost them for particular classes of service. In speaking of

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on the advanced which specifically classes of service, different farmers or rural residents have different uses for ourrent. A man with a large farm will, perhaps require a motor while a man with a small farm may perhere, want to use it for milking, while a resident required simply light. so, on this basis, we have divided rural consumers into different classes and have prepared a letter to hand out at these public meetings and to send out in realy to insufries as to our rates. (Copies left for the Commissioners.)

You will notice on page 2.

"Users of power in your township will be required to sign a contract with the Township, and may choose, with certain limitations, classes of service outlined as follows: Class 1 - Hamlet service etc..

1-A - Service to residences, etc.

1-B- Service to residences with more than six lighting outlets, etc. - #408

Service to residences with electric range, etc." and so forther gires when a will or sim-

NAME OF STREET OF STREET, STRE On pages 2, 3 and 4, we have set out a detailed explanation of what each class consists of and what power each class of service can use. Take the first class "Hamlet" users at a oreseroads and with three or four houses, where you can supply a number from one transformer, this doesnot cost as much as one isolated user, away off from other consumers. We have split these hamlet users into three classes. One man might want to instal a range. It is not fair that he should pay the same as the man who wants only light, so his charge is higher. Class 2 -a house located on a high road where a line runs past it. That man is isolated but, if he is not a farmer and cannot use it for power, we give him the rate similar to the hamlet rate.

or otherwise attractal to be seen to be Class 3 - A consumer can use a range or a 3 H.P. motor but not both at one time.

Class 4 - where a man can use up to 5 E.P. or a range, either one but not both at one time.

Class 5 - Can use up to b R.P. with a three phase service (Class 4 was single phase) A three phase motor would cost less than for a single phase the the the Commence of the second terms of the second ter

Class 6 - 5 R.P. and electric range at one time on his motor. or 10 H.P. without range.

class 7 - Power for three-phase motor from 10-20 H.F. and electric range of the same tempo

Class 8 - Syndicate outfits. Any of the foregoing classes may join in the use of a syndicate outfit provided the summation of their relative class comend ratings is equal to the R.W. capacity of the syndicate. \$ 1. V Sorte C

The rural contracts are sub-divided into various classes, depending on the uses waich they make of the s rvice. The man who uses a lot of power pays more than the man who uses only a small

TENTO TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF which an experience distribution or restrict an experience for the later the particular formation and t PARTY COLD NOT STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND when her read from A drive not a while more a publicar would be Applicate speciment a called a salary or state at the last at their solven remarked forms parties sent or arised often or set outside thouse IN OUR SHARE OF TAXABLE IN PROPERTY AND THE PARKET PROPERTY AND or an entaceped as gas of all for heat of the building books (.eveneleakune) off you rand melocol .econy uno You will norice on page 2. with of booksoon od lits widenses to swam data a ancida was in a film. DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED IN PROPERTY ASSESSED. ANTEN AMET'S TAXABLE OF BUILD water appropriate to adjace - 1-5 was a series of the series of essio essolino [dervice be vesidence. MARKET BUILDING or owner has been do not have not less a strait on a supplication IN REAL POINT COME AND REAL TO RESIDENCE MAKE VALUE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF I SA ARRAY "Salinal" Dallin Style rate work . same our relevant DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNERS OF STREET, SHE AND ADDRESS OF and the first and past operated that control one said telepos a STEEN STATE OF ACCOUNTS ASSESSMENT AND THE ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASSESS to their retails and any appropriate parties out of the content of the AN AR WHAT THE THE TAX THE TAX OF THE PARTY -- A special arrestant was expected that the wifelight that it was now need a house located on a high road where a line rane past its That the state of the s porer, we give him the rate similer to the heart rate. THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE but not beth at one time. , car care a care a care - d care . Darke san de dend som and Close 5 - den uso up to 5 M.F. with a three panes sertran their beaut them, easily a lightly disjuly has a good, were where the state of the latter where A - 5 R. s. one shotric reage at one three on his metor, or 10 H.F. without range. and the state of t a lar office Les bus 1915 where the analysis of the property of the party of the pa off all need not leaved at a consider and a contract of the second and a contract of the second of t of the egasters.

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amount of power. Now to get at the rates that we have to charge; before we can quote a rate or sign a contract to have to establish a rate. There is a clause in the contract which specifically states that these rates may be revised annually to cost. You may think that a man may sign for power and next year the rates may to doubled. This might have been so under the 1911 arrangement but it cannot be the same now. We must get three class 3 consumers on a line before we can build that line.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the fermer undertake to take a minimum amount for a specified time?

A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Suppose he died?

A. It stands as a mortagage upon the property.

THE CHAIRMAN: Must be then consider it as an asset?

COMMISSIONER HANEY: What is the service charge per mile?

A, we estimate first what a mile of line will cost. Perhaps we build a single phase line with a certain size wire; a three phase line; an underground line with single phase; an underground line with three phase; Underground lines cost less than overhead. we carry the wire in lead-covered copper cable baried about 12 or 18 inches doep.

TER CHAIRMAN: When an ice storm does damage, how do you pay for repairs?

A. That is taken care of in our contingency fund. We figure out how much a mile of line will cost on the basis of labour. We figure three-phase, single phase both underground and overhead. Then we start to build a rural line, when we have enough contracts, our man sees the Reove or Clerk or whetever official is in charge of the line and tells him how this will be handled. It will all have been explained at the Resting but our man tells him that, on a cortain date, we will commence and we would like to use local labour, and would like the farmers to do all they can, outside of expert labour which requires expert men to do it. We find out the rate of pay for teams and for men and, whatever that rate is, the that is the rate which we advise the Township representative that we will pay to any farmers who work on the construction of the line.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do they do most of the work?

A. In some cases they do. In some cases they do not. In some case they holler like the diskens. We try to give them the standard rate of pay as it is more expensive to brin men in from other sections. In many cases we have held up the work when they could not supply men, as for instance, during harvest time o seeding time, etc.. So the farmers are given a chance to build their lines themselves at the standard rates of pay for teams and labour. Bo, if a farmer does not do any work but comes on later, there is no disadvantage to the men who helped to construct the line as they

som to not the the total that we have to chargest Filiass or well as rearrance a main we will the said from the standard old in course of some allow to gar a track per will have a sealous and past of the late of the season within and there send your name of the last with you seem a proof which also PROPERTY AND REAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED AND ADDRESS OF THE I have brille day they are used and all it discount of part them ARREST AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE THE OBLICAL POR for a socition a vot SARGO OF PERSONS ASSESSED AND AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY THE CHARACTE MUST BE BUT THE REST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY STATE OF THE PARTY O and the state of t of all other little cost from annal better stated in course about 1974. at we ill reside heart of the thepter forested and only and present the ARREST RECEIP NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND PARTY AND POST OF THE PARTY AND POST OF TH PERSONAL PROPERTY. MARKETTA the property of person of the last tensor of the person of the state of the sections of the second of the second days a party of the second of t In conversion on the Carlottest very cally no fearly to read all and one LOS PERO DE L'ESTIMATE DE LIAS PERO DES DES DES PERO DEL REST. DEL place will willing one open and healthcome on the periodicity will would Life or econ mistro a no . AND AND LEADER . THE . THE AND LAND AND A SHEET A SHEET AND AND A SHEET AND the party at will be an open resigns accurage to life total a resign the great of map for design and and the same and and the last that the last said articles open appeared and solven as dates aren and all such and the second second second second second and the particle of figure and his great an owner of afficient for as We plow through the Part and March that he had been control to their rather than the shoulder on the later than the statement to Fe day not all year outself of replacement over all of the wind he when Assert while have been as the west of the property of the property of a pullerar it out? describe these sections will be assent them the there aller of smart a party are struckly belong the same such RESEARCH AND RESEARCH THE PARKET PARKET OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARKET PARKET.

there are not not provided in Supplied the first of the provided the

have been paid for their labour. So we start with three farmers per mile.

The Chalkham: In some cases you have more than three per mile. In Horwich, for instance, you have more. Are they not among the largest consumers of power and the first.

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We in not tay of state . In the advance opposition or well

A. Yes. They are among the first and most satisfactory.

COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS: Leaving out Oxford County!

(General amusement.)

a. The Commission will not build a line unless they have the equivalent of three Class 3 consumers per mile. Each Class 3 service is considered as a demand of 3 K.W. We put up a 3 K.W. transformer to serve that particular dustomer.

THE CHAINMAN: That means that you cannot get more than that?

A. No. We have to start out with some arbitrary basis of allocating our charges among the various classes of consumers so our scheme is maximum demand.

alreading and the resume or the city of the track in the result.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is a 5 K.W. transformer?

A. That is a transformer that will supply approximately 4 H.P. That is the limit.

THE CHAIRMAN: How much would an electric stove take?

making the applicate after or from yours were not

A. If all the elements were on, it might take 6 K.W. but you very seldom have all of the elements on 3 K.W. would be almost the outside. I am explaining this in a little detail as it is important for you to know why the rates will never increase. The rates on which the farmers sign up now will never go up. They may come down. The line is not constructed until we have the equivalent of three Class 3 services per mile. Thee three will give us sufficient revenue to meet all charges on the line, whether the farmer takes power or not, until the debentures are wiped out and he pays for his power by meter.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Suppose the cost of power should go up?

A. There might be some slight increase but we try to be conservative and make the rate high at first.

Market Broomstory LAF SVILL SWILL SWILL

THE CHAIRE. N: If a man comes in after the financing has been done, does he have to pay anything on the cost of the construction.

A. No. The scheme will carry on as a continuous proposition.

It will not stop at the end of twenty years. The pioneer has no advantage. We always have a continuous plant; at the end of twenty years we will have our lines in good shape.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Q. The sinking fund will continue forever?

A. The staking fund will only continue until the actual charges are paid off. The congracts are for twenty years and the sinking fund will have been paid off by that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: If a man came in at the end of twenty years, he would not have to pay any of that? It is always growing. Suppose he came in on the part of the line that was constructed twenty years before, would be have to contribute any of the expenses of that line?

A. Yos, because the entire area is considered as one district and they all pay the same.

COMMISSIONER HANDY: There is a recusting of the rates at the end of twenty years?

A. There would be drop in the rates. The sinking fund would gradually come down as each particular branch was paid off.

THE CHAIRMAN: The original promoters still have to contribute in connection with the expenses of that line? If I went in at first and began to contribute to the construction, I should object to paying the expenses after my twenty years were up.

A. If you considered only that particular district but what you consider ---

COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS: Every unit reduces the cost to you.

COMMISSIONER HARRY: I t is based on the cost of so much a mile?

A. Yes. It means that you have so much capital and, if you have more customers to pay the fixed charges the cost per customer goes fown.

MR. WEGERAST: The capital increases as fast as the inceme, does it not? Laging as a public for her a present of the contract o

A. No. Not exactly. If the lines on the highways are not increased that would not go up.

MR. WEGERASE: The secondary lines are more expensive.

The have to have three Class S consumers (5 K.W.) or the equivalent. Class 2 is 1 K.W. so we would have to have nine Class 2 to make up three Class S. The Hamlet service Class A. is only one-hald K.W. We would have to have eig teen of those. Class 7, we would have to have fifteen per mile. They go in and take a share of the cost along with the farmers. One of the objections from the farmers is "I do not want power. I only want light." You give light to the hamlet at a certain service charge - say \$22. for sixty cycle system. For class 1 it is \$22.72. The service charge to

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a farm, Glass G. is \$57.75. It is hard for us to explain to the farmer just why he should pay more than the man in the hamlet but we explain it in this way. If a farmer wants service we have to build a line right across the stretch of his farm and that is built especially for him. He has a frontage of one hundred seres on the highway which keeps other consumers away. The man in the hamlet has other consumers near and not much frontage and we do not have to build a long line to serve him. It depends on the length of line we have to build to serve him and that is the basis on which our service charge is made. The farmer will have a special transformer erected to supply him alone. He is too far away from others to use the same transformer. This costs \$150. or more according to size. We have to have a higher veltage from the lines on the high-ways.

MR. WEGENAST: How do you draw the line between the farmer and the villager?

A. If a man has fifty acres he is a farmer. If he has less he is not a farmer. That is arbitrary. In fruit districts we say a man is a farmer if he has ten acres.

MR. WEGENAST I have in mind a village of eight houses; in one carner a fifty acre farm, the house on which is the nearest the corner and is the most central. The barn is close to it. Would you dony that many his privilege?

A. Not if he is under fifty acres and has a barn and can make use of his carrent. He would be considered as a farmer. If we have sufficient contracts signed to build a certain line on the basis of the estimates we have made and if we build the line on the basis on which the rates are made, the rates can never go up. If more farmers go on and give us more than three consumers per mile, the rates must necessarily drop! Our rates on the start are the maximum and cannot be increased as far as the service charge is concerned. As fir as the cost going up and down the same as they must in the village. Each of these districts is considered as a unit. We keep a separate set of books for each rural district and supply power the same as to the City.

THE CHAIRMAN: Suppose some sections could be a rved more conveniently from a plant other than Hydro, such as the Dominion Power and Transmission Company at Oakville.

A. That plant has come up and if Jakville and that district can be supplied more economically by the purchase of power from the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, the Commission's attitude is that they will help Oakville as much as possible to get power on the best terms. At present we have no lines near Oakville from which we could get power.

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ly exceeds what you are able to take care of and therefore you are susceptible to this proposition of letting the other fellow do 157 and the the the the the the to the chalained how they could got power

A. Not just now. A year ago the demand for meetings and rural power was much greater than it is now. We account for this. rightly or wrongly, by the criticism that the Commission has received from various sources and the lack of confidence that scham resulted. players, garage on here owing them they make winners to play a

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: Have you not taken on this business and cleaned up the field? Is that not the reason?

OR BY MA ASSAULT AND PARTY TRANSPORTED AND PERSONS. A. No. The demands for power a year ago were much greater than they are now and our men were busy attending meetings, so had forty (40) meetings then to two (2) now. The cost has gone down since then.

THE CHAIRMAN:: I was told that the cost was so high that they decided not to go on with it, at one meeting.

A. It has dropped somewhat within the last year because labour and copper have dropped. CLI LABORITAL PART AND DESCRIPTION

to make an Littleman out with THE CHAIRMAN: What has the farmer on the average rural line to pay per h.p. the talking his growing orbit stipped of a willia.

A. In sending out the circular letters we fill in page 6. To the average farmer, with a 3 H.P. motor his service will run between \$80 and \$130 for his total service for 3 H.P. and his total bills will run between \$80 and \$130 per year for the way he would use it, that is for power and lighting, and range. That is cheaper than I am getting current in the lity, with a range - not Hydro - . This charge is not exorbitant but is very rair, I think, considering the area that is to be served. He can do his pumping, run his cream separator an anything else that can be done up to S H.P. He cannot run his threshing machine but a number can form a syndicate - we have a number on our lines a half domen or more consumers will buy an outfit with a couple of transformers on one truck and a motor on the other and they pull the motor up in front of the barn, like an engine, connect on your belt and start to thresh. the same commences of the first of the contract of the contrac

MR. WEGENAST Is there any case where you buy from a private plant and sell to the rural district? As in -----在最少幾乎在至心的 甲內花 於 問於武司及施夫 血性的性 相如 能云之此以一

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the the second of the second o MR. WEGLEAST: Did you not have suggestions and way did you turn them down.

A. We did not turn them down but we were unable to get sufficient contracts to warrant going on with the proposition.

MR. . EGENAST: My information is that you did not want to take it

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up but referred them to the Company.

A. No, we took the matter up and explained how they could get power. We gave them standard rates and told them, if safficient contracts were secured, we would build lines.

There are lots of details but I have tried to give you a summary of how we arrive at the rates; how the consumers are divided into classes, etc., he have today about 5500 rural contracts signed - individual contracts, with consumers in about sixty townships.— In some cases, we have not enough contracts signed on a line to enable us to go shead and build that line; otherwise we would get lines built and would not have sufficient revenue to meet our charges.

MR. FRANCIS: I understand that the Commission deals directly with individual consumers in this case?

A. Yes. The consumer signs a contract with the Township; the township signs a contract with the H. L. F. C. to operate those contracts and all of these systems in the rural districts are open ted from the Toronto office. There are representatives in the field. where we have a very small district as _____ just South of Collingwood, we make an arrangement with the Collingwood man to handle the district for us. He roads the meter and does the billing until the district becomes large enough so that we can hire a man and open and office to handle that district as a unit. Another case -Saltfleet, just east of Hamilton, we have over sic hundred contracts signed, and all of them are being served, within the last year. We have four or live hunared more in Grimsby and before the next year or two that entire territory, between namilton and Siagara Falls, will be supplied with power. Grimbby bills are paid in stoney fresk. The man in Stoney Greek handles three or four rural districts. We may open another office in Grimsby or they may pay their bills to the Bank. Maryon have more the arm, start for many man have also us him ar patricular

THE CHAIRMAN: In Morwich, they pay in the village, I suppose?

A. That has been operated by the Village Superintendent and they pay right in Servich. We intend to open up places where they can pay their bills without going too far away. We can often arrange with the local Bank in small places. They are glad to handle the collections because they bring people into the Bank.

THE CHAIRMAN: I suppose your policy is to increase power and open up

A. Yes. The metter of power supply to rural districts is important to the small urban centres, where the cost of power is up to \$35 or \$40 and even \$30 per h.p. Rural power supply is going to help these small centres very materially.

THE CHAIRMAN: Jasuell's is helping to pull you out of the hole there.

A. That has been of very material assistance to us.

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MR. *MGEHAST: A. good deal of this development depends on the enterprise of your own staff, does it not? It is not a matter of the farmers walking into your office?

A. Up to the present I have had all the work that my staff could handle. They have only been handling those that were hollering for power the loudest.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSSI Ingresse your staff.

A. If we do we must charge our expenses somewhere and Mr. Guil-Toyle is very particular where we put those expenses.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: Don't let on auditor stand in your way.

A. I would not say that but the Government would have to increase its appropriation.

y me the met the foregrounds and pag by for high at him plan at the

JOHNIBERONEN J.A. ROSS: I do not see why this is not a leagitimate charge. If you have three farmers in a mile and three more come in, it outs the cost.

- BOI AS COME AS AND

A. It does where we have existing lines but in new districts which we want to open up, if we have not a fund, to which we can charge the expenses, we are at a loss in case the enstoners did not come on. so h we quite a lot of that and the lack of money, or a place to charge the time of men, to get out in the field and explain the metter of power to the farmers. In any district where the farmers have had power for any length of time, we have no trouble in getting them to sign contracts because one talls another what he can do with his power and the other will say "I want the same conveniences that you have." but take there they have had no rural service. Tore is no demand b cause they do not know the uses of it. They have the same uses for it but do not understand that they can use it. They look at the annual charge and say "That's a lot of money. The hird man can ac the work by hand and save the price of power." but, wherever they know the uses, we have a little trouble in getting them to sign contracts.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: In districts where you have lines it there not a large unsatisfied demand?

A. Yes, but up to a year ago they were coming along very fast and successly, within two menths, the demand atopped and I find, through being in teach with them, it is on account of the severse criticism of the Semmission and they sit back and say "The legislation is going to be changed and the Government will give a higger bonus and we will wait."

THE ORALRHAM: You are finding

A. Yes. That has caused them to sit back one may "We will wait."
But it is coming on fast enough for us just now for building.

THE CRAIRES: So will have to restore harmony.

The second secon

APPEAR NAMED AND POST OFFICE AND TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

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Mr. Gaby told me three months ago that there were thous-

A. Le have them still but we would have had ten thousand.

The Chalkman: You are not wanting business? You have all you can take care off

A. It has not out down the number of consumers that we could have built lines to, because we are building as fast as we can. According to the lot the deverment can pay up to 50% of the cost of the privary lines to rural consumer — that is lines constructed on a highway — so, when we get sufficient contracts signed in any particular district to warrant the construction of a line, we prepare an estimate of the cost and forward it to the Government and ask for their approval by Orcor-in-Jouncil.

THE CHAIRBAR: That should make a great difference.

A. Not as much as one would think. Suppose a pri ary lines costs \$1200 a mile and suppose three farmers are on that line and suppose interest at 5, per year. Your interest on your \$1200 would be \$72.00.

THE SEALERAR: That seems high. Does it include transformer ?

A. No. It is the primary line only.

THE CRAILMAR: How does the cost of the transmission line compare?

A. An overhead line will cost about \$1200 and an un erground line will cost a little over \$800.

THE CHAIRMAN : Will it be as lasting?

As : I think so.

THE PHAIRWER: Then it would be wise to construct underground?

A. Yes. A three-phase line will sest slightly more underground but in some cases we have to construct underground on account of shade trees. etc..

MR. angunash; what is the life of an unterground line?

A. It is hard to say definitely but at least 20 years.

The Shallman there were they first used? In the United States?

A. They have been used for years in construction. Northy every distribution cable he show has they only put them in consult for convenience in gesting at them without tearing up the streets. For several years the different manicipalities have put in street lighting service with uncorground lines. In windsor fifty miles

NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE OWNER, WHEN ATTEMPT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR applications of the own carries of the latter made that the lat-THE REAL PROPERTY. recognised and their rest Parkey's an extension one which the last to the last of the party of the last of the last th of some other section of the party of the pa the Antonional Spirit of Find a Company from the State of NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF PERSONS ASSESSED FOR THE OWNER, NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY. THE R. P. LEWIS CO. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. LANSIN the contract of the party of th of females and other Part Street, where it is not the ARREST VALUE OF THE PARTY AND PERSONS ASSESSED. A RESTRICTION OF REAL PROPERTY. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, OR OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE OWNER, the state of the same of the same of the same of the same of the latest and the la The second state of the later with the second secon where the party will be a sent the same of भवत् । अवस्त्राहरू विश्व विद्या । विद्या । विद्या । THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN Tontends on not at service und english and a · 如此 如此以此以此以此一日 (你然 李子等以下了) GRADE TO THE THE THE SECOND SECTION WHEN AS A CHARLE OF THE SECOND SECOND 東京の京都 日本部分の第 ा व वेडाई प्रेक्षिक्षिक पुष्ट छ । 遊遊 肾脏性素質 聖經過度 西川海湖 化硫化环化 NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS ASSESSED AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS ASSESSED. the printing of many way like your man was not a good for a fill of the printing of the party of processing the second second second in particular accountries. CHARLES OF THE REST OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE

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. E. W. Comm. A. & ST. W. W. W. F. & M. C.

17- R.J. JEFFREY

of ornamental lighting was put in ser red with an un erground iron sheath. The case we lay in the country has no protection at all. it is just lead covered with jute.

The state stress of the state o

COLMISSIONER BARLY: In your charge for service to you instude a provision to pay off the Covernment?

A. Yes. The sinking fund is in there for the 50% the dovernment will pay outright. The 50% of the cost of the primary lines is a gift and we make no provision for that. It is a gift straight from the Province.

COMM. SSICK R HARRY: As a matter of fact if your wimery line costs \$1200 and the Covernment pays half, it only costs \$600, so the actual amount the farm rs gain is the amount of interest chalf the line, which rigures out about 20% of his entire bill.

i. Up to date, the Commission have approved the construction of pricary lines amounting to \$583,680 (1) 50% of which the Government will have to pay and which they have approved. These figures are estimated and will have to be adjusted to cost at the end of the year. Then the actual construction and has been obtained an adjustment will be made with the Government on the basis of actual cost but we have to send the attracts in order to get their a proval. As we get sufficient contracts to go about with these lines, we periodically send in additional requests for more money, a sting forth the number of consumers, she number of lines, the district in which it is to be situated, the total cost of primary construction and of secondary construction and the aste approved by the Commission.

THE CLAIRMAN: Are these grants made to provide lines?

A. I believe not. It must come under the Eyero as trustee for the Government. If the Manual that the late of the l

THE CHAIRMAN: If youtook over a private line, would the grant come in

A. That is a matter of policy to be decided by the Covernment. I would think it would be considered as if we had constructed it. At present we have applied for funds to supply power to something over three thousand rural consumers.

commissions Harry: How have your costs worked out in comparison with your estimates?

- A. So far the cost have inveribly been lower than the estimates.
- COMMISSIONER HAMMY: What do you do with the money that is left?
- A. Hold it until the end of the year and then hand it back to the Government as the Act specified. The first period of adjustment has not yet come but will be at the end of this year.

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State of the second and many them or other national by one wire additional foresterment has ALC: I I DE PRESENTA DE LOS ESTADOS DE SUA SE SELAS SES ADRIGADADOS small with hat wine would die and the 4 reserved and the settled bly seconds may desponsored of the Later President the property of the cold and the land of the cold and the cold and the cold and A DE THE MALE OF PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P morn adplaces skip a of it aseds not upic LANGEST STA and promite the course of real parties of the course of th THE REST NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND PARTY ASSESSED. on the case of the course of all and a post of the case the first and ARTER AND REAL ROOMS FOR THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF TH to neltentroppe its between open notablemet ing to possess (1) togo at which the soverestuall each vorge even tode dothe has t AT ANY OFF PERSONS OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON OF THE are destroyed once her has neglected their neglected and but a party of to a contract the resonance of the property of THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS ASSESSED. THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF elediteally ment in contributions exeall to revenue end excommence to recent with the . wnire to troe fare out the single of of all Anvorage orab add and rolfortranco graduocoe and the firmed all | no DANGE OF THE PARTY L holleve not. the : overnment. and their on about party or the party party of the country of . I The second of the second o self the maximum and as of the constraint of them the texture of the unidianun as camer ricere es quant rea ini que oras un ancomo s. Additional faller believed and in the Tretacione mur drie agosamise odi nuni newel hood yldhinavni evad steop odi tat QS 🚺 TAKEN AN ARREST AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF AN AREA AT ADDRESS OF THE CASE OF THE PARTY THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PARTY AND PARTY OF THE PART which there is not the party of the same and the party and the COUNTS HOUR HANTY: When the Order-in-Council comes does the Government then pay you?

a. They advance monies to us. I might sa that, up to the present time, the actual amount has not over advanced to us.

In gotting money from the Covernment we do not get a specific amount, carmarked for any specific purpose. Buppose we asked the Covernment for One million dellars. The Government would advance that million out of the general funds, although the act specifically states. I believe that that money shall be borrowed by the Covernment for that particular purpose. I understand, however, that the money is just taken out of the general fund and hanced over to us and not carmarked in any way, although it may be borrowed on a short time arrangement five or ten years—at the end of that time the Government must pay it back and while our sinking fund is deferred for the first five years for new manicipalities, at the end of thirty years, if money was borrowed specifically for us and at the end of thirty years the maney was not in, the Jovernment simply borrows more money to meet it for another five years, so they are not out at all.

JOHNIS JOHNS HANTY: In connection with rural investments do you take advantage of the five years?

A. No. That has not come up. There is no deferment of any sinking fund.

COMMISSIONER E.A. ROLL: Are any of your roral lines going behind say, under the 1911 dispensation?

A. Fes. Under the 1911 arrangement we know very little about making ru al rates. We know little about the uses the farmer would make of power and, in some cases, the rates as quoted were too low and did not cover the coast and it has been necessary to increase these rates somewhat. One district where this applies is North-west of whithy as well as a number of other districts - one is Breslau. In Grantham fownship the rates were increased a little and it has been necessary to increase the old rates slightly in order to meet the cost.

COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS: Under the 1911 township arrangement, townships received no bonus (7) from the Government on 50% of its lines. Have you ever applied for this?

A. Application has been made. The Commission recommended that that so, benus should be retoractive and I an erstand that legislation, at the last Seasion, took care of this.

SATISTICAL ROSS: Bringing them under the same statutes a the more recent ones.

a. Yos. It did not seem fair that the piet or should pay all of the cost of the primary lines and the later ones only pay 50%.

THE ORAIRMAN: you told mr. goss that some wer running behind.

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19 -- R.J. JEFFERY.

Is that still the case?

A. They are catching up. The increase in rat s will take care of the arrears.

COMMISSIONER R.A. ROSS: There will always be a sore spot if you do not put show people on the same basis.

dhillhan: If you did, youwould be able to reduce the rates or at least wipe our the auticit.

A. Probably, although you will understand that the rates that were quoted them were on the basis of one particular section of line, perhaps five miles long, whereas if we put that line in a rulel power district, under this new scheme, those rates might still have to go up.

CHAIRMAN: Those lines, built in 1911, only cost about half as much as the lines being built now.

A. You, about 60% of what they cost now.

CHAIRMAN: And this aid from the Government h. s been brought about by the increased cost?

C MRISSIONER J.A. ROSS: You spoke of having one man in the Grimsby District de repair work, collecting, etc., loss he also read the meters?

Asia Xes, he has charge o- with a girl in the office and another man outside.

CONN. 136 IONER 3.4. Ross. The responsibility of assessing and collecting 1s on the one man?

a. No. He works directly under my staff. My district man goes out and he works directly under his supervision. De try to combine two or three districts in order to pay more and thus get a good panels to he make the manual try and he gave two as the

JOHNISSIGNUR J.A. ROSB: Your man checks back? Is there not an opportunity for looseness?

A. Our man checks him up avery week, and he has to account for all this collections.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: The fundamental point is the readings.

A. If you make a mistake in a meter one month, you find it the next month.

Commissions R J.A. Room: The meter might be running slow and your inspector might wink at it.

A. The man who chocks the bills would see whether the con-

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20 - R.J. JEFFERY

sumer's consumption was low or not. He reads the moters the billing is done in our Teronso Office. All of these rural consumers are billed from T route but the meters are read by the man in the field, who sends in a slip and makes certain inspections at the time he reads the meters.

Clamisely in J.A. Ross: You do not interchange your inspectors?

a. We have not considered that, so far. It might be advisable sometimes. Je might take it up later.

MR. WEGFRASTA The system at Beachville was one of the first, was 1t not?

A. There was a small system at Beachville.

MR. WHOENEST: Is this handled by Norwich?

A. No. Be shville is handled by itself. We have one or two customers there.

MR. WEGERAST: There were more than that at first, were there not:

MR. J. Bo. We never had many out at Beschville.

MR. EGRMAST Is the Village of Beschville a hamlet?

A. No. It is a police village, considered as an urban munici-

MR. WETREAR: In some cases you supply farmers from police villages and other municipalities. That is the arrangement in regard to the lines? The last the first across the last the las

A. In some cases power is supplied to a few isolated consumers located beyond the limits of the municipality— in some cases farmers. In those cases, the corner has spent the money for the line up to the edge of the municipality and he gets power at the village rate. There are few of those. The unicipality is that, where there is a rural line established, the farmer will come in and take a power at the rural rate.

Mr. TEGHNAST: Is there any objection to supplying larmers from rural lines?

A. If a farmer spends money for the line up to the edge of the village there is no objection.

MR. . ISENAST: How are you supplying Austonville?

A. We do not supply it. That is supplied by the local co pany.

MR. WMGERAST: They are buying power from you now.

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21- R.J. JEFFHRY " have hold habit

They are buying por r from us but he is not operating He had a water power plant and supplied a number of consum rs but his dam went out of business and he took power from us at Frampton and took it out to Eustenville but his line got out of order and caused trouble to the brampton service and they told him that, andess he fixed up his line that would have to discontinue his service. They are getting no se rvice whatever in Hustonville.

J. .. 3083: You speak in the strice cest, with regard to power tacDunder Citate account hours last is amplian to describe with

A. The promotion charge was a certain proportion of that.

CAMISSIONER J.A. 2053: What ind of promotion would you sarry on ATT. CALL TYPES IN IN MINING BY STREET PAR BAYESTERING OF SUPPLIANCES.

Promotion of business - advartising - having a man solicit business.

A. Not very large. I cannot say off him. We merely carry on that Separament as a convenience for those manicipalities who cannot hel; themselves. Toronto buy their own stuif; practically all of the large cities buy their own; we only buy, as a rule, for the smaller on:s, who cannot afford to keep capable men and one or two larger places who find it more economical. play by the three hours

CHANISSIONUR J.A. ROSS: Would you not get better prices if you bought for the whole chain and redistributed? THE PERSON NAMED IN

LIFE STREET, S i. Yes, But, in the end, it is not, as I see it, a good propos-ition for us to buy ingge quantities of materials in bulk in order to break the market. It always comes back as you. Just as soon as you best down the price buy buying, for instance, ten thousand meters from and to pany, other Companies do not get any orders for so long that they are down and out and the next time we want to place an order those Companies ar not in a position to tender and the other fellow boomto his prize.

THE RELAX OF THE REAL COMMISSIONER J.A. 2003 To you aim to be all a chard lines of stores, etc.,? which he got design, and the little while party on the 17 12 CO 34 18

A. Yours name is whom the court for name of 海巴 明斯伊尔 建物质医素价度 有的电流 未熟的 医克里纳 海绵素 事實集團員

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MANAGEMENT AND THE COMMISSIONER J.A. ROTS: In this way you do not give any particula plant an eage on any other.

A. P. C. S. CHESSIN COSCIESCANCENA STEAS WE en . I thursday norm mid as the companion of DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

MR. argumast: What becomes of the profits?

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22- R.J. JEFFERY

A. They go back to the municipalities in reduction of power bills.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: They do not reduce your overhead?

MR. GUILFOYLE: Pardon me. The big answer is that it goes into the profits of that Department. It is pretty nearly a cost basis.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: If you make a large enough profit to permit of a certain amount being applied to advertising, you really have an advertising account. That is applied to domestic utilities; it is not applied to any other Department of the Hydro?

A SERVE OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.

A. To date it has not been.

MR. SULLFOYLE: It is made to stand any advertising of appliances.

the Carried on some of the state week by Arthur St.

MR. HARRY: Do you do any advertising in the newspaper of

A. We have done some in connection with lamps, but I might expla in why it is necessary for us to have a Sales Department. We had been buying our lamps from a certain Company, under a certain specification. We have a labratory and can test lamps and know what we are getting. The general tendency has been for lamp manufacturers, especially in the United States - and on this side of the line they follow American practice pretty closely- to cut down the life of the lampand increase its efficiency. As you increase the efficiency of the lam, it so haspens that you decrease the life and the manufacturers have been increasing the lamp efficiency at the expense of the life; consequently, they are getting more business and we are getting more light but there is a point where a saving in light does not offset the expense the expense in lamps and if you have to pay \$2 for lamps in order to pay 31 for light, on account of the short life of your lamps -especially in this province where the cost of light is low - it does not pay. Short life lamps, or high officiency lamps are alright in New York, where they pay high rates for power but in Toronto, where we pay 2: per k.w. hour, the saving in light is not as important as the saving in lamps, so the thing got to such a stage that it was necessary for the commission to ask for new tenders. We used to get lamps, before the war, which gave us upwar s of 5000 hours. The other Companies, who are con rolled by a trust, were cutting down the life and bringing up the efficiency until the lamps were so bad that people were disgusted. Why you would buy a lamp new and in 24 hours it was gone. In order to get good I mps, the Commission asked the Lamp Companies to bid on a lamp of a certain specification which we drew up and substited. We not replies from all of the Companies that they would not build that kind of a lamp. They even came to my office and told me we did not know what we wanted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you dispute that statement.

na with a and a second part of the second of the second part per a principal principal and a later than the author and LP LIFE vilner nov empiritation of Artigon - That is applied to describe utile To date it has not been. A CONTRACT OF STREET OF STREET, STREET Do you do any advertising in the newspaper. T THEAR . SE ALL AND ADDRESS AN the first and the respectively for an it they a make a property of to hear opposite and Labous Casta to antion to the part of the part of aro and areterdal a ova f yonoines Levency odl . they secured and a supplied to the wife, which is not to the supplied to the s not replaced a suffere sufficient manifests switched name and of such the language independent of the erricioners an gone was not and approved on all well and be well. peaces. The latter and the assurbattered block years block and the later THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED I all which the Phild Add not the other for manifest when saiding not execute any realize the name Light of anythe a people dating a to their all bands had it has no word out he are agreed at wiresome - named were the wrist swigs out the purpose and part out to part AL - BELL AND THE PART AND THE PART OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF door not pay. right in orre where they high rates for ver but in el rigil ni done of ton paint out on agent at paive off an inadvogal as ton NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF concers, we want to get lames, below out out of the nor raria of 2000 hears. The other Companies, who are controlled by proving the second provinces on will not seen to later when provinces until the lamps were so bed ther people were disperted. you would buy a lemp new ond in 24 hours it was gono. In order to as the designation of the lamber of the lamb companies to bid on a lamp of a certain appoilioution which we drew up and submitted. the state and duty designature and he say much auditary top on are an entire on an entire transport to the same and a same and me we sld not know what we wanted. THE CHAINMAN: Did you dispuse that everent.

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23- R.J. JEFFERY

COMMISSIONER R.A. ROJS: Who makes the lamp replacement? The sastomer?

a. Yss. We finally did get a Company, but we had to go to Wentreal for it, who are making lamps to our specifications and the oustomors are satisfied.

MR. HANRY: What are your specifications?

A. 1500 hours. That was one point on which it was necessary for the Commission to take concerted action and buy a large number of lamps in order to get what the coonsumers want.

THE Chalkman: What manufacturing do you do yourselves.

A. Very little. Merely little connecting switches or something we cannot get outside. You might say that we do no manufacturing. Any large distributing Company would do the manufacturing we do. Merely special devices that have to be made to special specifications.

MR. «EGREAST: Then you speak of Hydro lamps do you mean those made by the Montreal concern?

A. Yes. They are stamped with our name.

MR. «BORRAST: were not the Contor Company willing to make these for you?

A. I do not think, at the time the specifications were sent out, they were able to make the lamps.

MR. WEGENAST: Did you not have a controversy with thom, and with the Clty of Toronto, of some heat?

A. It was discussed but I do not know with how much heat.

COMMISSIONER V.A. ROSS: In your trading account what are the main items you sell to municipalities?

A. Lamps, meters, transformers, wire, poles for the distribution system. For re-sale to customers stovers, from, toasters, washing machines, etc.,

COLMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: You buy everything?

A. Yes.

COMMISSIONAR J.A. ROSS: And you figure a margin of profit to cover your overhead and in your overhead there is an item of advertising?

A. Very little advertising.

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24- R.J. JEFFHRY

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: What percentage?

A. Not one per cent.

OCHMISSIONER R.A. ROSS: Do the large Companies come to you, when making contracts with others, and ask for your price and --

The CHAIRMAN: Is there not a trade price set by the manufacturers?

A. Pretty much but they all compete. If you are buyin; a range you can get different makes - Nestinghouse McClary, Mcffatt, etc., but each one has its own price. All of these Companies will sell to different municipalities at the same figure - at least we presume at the same rigure - if they take a certain quantity. It depends on the quantity they take and they will almost all out prices any time. The Commission does not make a practice of cutting the standard retail price. You can go into any city, into any local shop, and you cany buy the same article that you can get from the Hydro shop. We do not try to do the other fellow out of business. the more dealers we have in a town, the more appliances we sell and we do not care who sells the appliances as long as they get into the hands of the consumers.

COMMISSIONER J.A. ROSS: Why do you establish a local Hydro shop?

A. It is not a metter of competition. It is because the private dealer does not function in getting the Hydro into the consumers' hands. They have them there but do not acvertise.

CURLISSIONER J.A. ROES: Your sole object is efficiency?

A. Yes, In Stratford, where they have a Hydro shop, they did, within the lat seven months, over \$60,000 worth of business in the sale of appliances to consumers and all the other local realers have sold more than they ever sold in the same time, because the local Hydro advertised.

COUNTS HORER J.A. ROSS: And yet he is opposed to you.

A. Because he does not understand our idea. He can buy stuff a and sell to the consumer at the same price as the Eydro.

COMMISSIONER J.A. Addit Is it not a fact that the prospective consumer thinks in terms of Hydro and goes to your show in preference to a private dealer?

A. In general - Yos. But it increases the sales that are made by the other dealers.

THE CHAIRMAN: It acts both ways, I suppose.

COMMISSIONER T.A. ROSE: In manyother cases, Tom, Dick or Barry, who is established in the town, is a personal friend and they buy from him.

TOTAL PART AND ARREST AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY NAMED IN The late and the late and the series of the property and the party and the state of the property of the Vertical Lines and the dail or which while all Appear - nations and not in Adjusted Lie Asia had have satisfied all saids after the course of the second second of the second second in the second The time belonger there in the applicant and one one had no -buy by a full ta - about many on the defractation search in an AT ATTEMPT PERSON OF SHEET THE PERSON NAMED IN THE SAME THE RESIDENCE AND VALUE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS retion to military in come now your distinguished the court year engine the artiful like the profit to min hill senting the residence has ana ana ana ana the second as new contract of a second of the second of th ertempence and he considered and orni des Voote orbyE facel a ATTEMPT OF THE PERSONNEL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AS ADDRESS "browners has great gratery and markets and market our work fortune and the contract of the contract of the contract of Personal Color of the party of the seal of on here we should read that here a from attent the attent to exercise to organ and the real of from some or at our wife or In the Park the part of the last sentence of the parties of the last the will old bringer , arte amor ade all allies were about made accomplishments AND RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH a correctly that all county has annexpendent our country at ATTACK MAY SE STATE SOLD AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TAX or investment out and dated and of the sale to the sale and the sale of the sa . exhance or energic or entricity. Also or later substitute troins esavira a of sea were not that have the returned it has part a common of ASSESSED A CARROLL SAME RANGE OF PERSONS ASSESSED. and the second second to the second s and need that the property of the party of t

ARTHURST STREET

25-- R.J. JEFFERY

A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: There would be a difference of opinion as to whether it hurts or helps the local man.

A. Yes.

The Chalkman: There has been a desire expressed at Headquarters for more money for propaganda purposes. You are aware that, some months ago, you called accepter the manufacturers and advised them that you proposed to go into manufacturing yourselves, in order that you might have a fund for advertising?

A. No. The jobbers and dealers were called together and told that we wanted to start an advertising campaign to increase the use of appliances and we asked them if they would be willing to contribute a certain percentage on the appliances they sold to increase the general use of stoves, etc.,

THE CHAIRMAN: If you look in your files you will find a latter from them stating that they thought it wise to enter into a joint campaign and your reply that you did not care to do so.

A. We did got a letter from them, suggesting that some occiperative scheme be entered into but that was taken up and the Commission decided that it was not feasible at that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: They did not suggest any particular scheme. I think they are prepared to enter very heartily into a joint propaganda scheme.

A. We should be very glad to have them do so.

MR. WEGENAST: Apart from lamps, are there any other appliances on which you place your stamp.

A. We had an iron. We still have some left but we are not having any more made at the present time.

MR. AEGENAST: What was the reason for aropping that?

A. We found we could get irons at a reasonable figure from a great many manufacturers. At first the idea was to get out a cheap iron to encourage people to use irons. Now, people will use irons no matter what they cost and it is not necessary for us to place an order for a large number in order to get cheap irons.

CHAIRMAN: Do not a great many manufacturers come to you for approval of their appliances?

A. They must do this in order to sell them. It is necessary, for the safety of the public, to see that they are properly insulated, as regards fire hazard, etc.,

(MR. JEFFREY THEN RETIRED).

A. You

THE CHAIRMENT There would be a difference of opinion as to whether it burss, or helps the local man.

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